

THE  
**LITERARY PANORAMA,**

AND  
**National Register :**

For MAY, 1818.

**NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,**

(British and Foreign,)

**PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.**

ON THE DIFFICULTY  
**OF OBTAINING POLITICAL TRUTH.**

ON  
THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING

**Truth**

IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS ;

EVINCED BY THE VARIOUS ANSWERS MADE

TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS

*Circulated under the Act 55 George III.*

IN RELATION TO THE POOR.

*Quid Leges sine moribus  
Vanæ proficiunt ;—*

Was the enquiry of the mortified satirist, whose works inform us, that ancient times suffered under the same evils as those of which we now complain. He saw in the conduct of mankind the same prevailing dispositions as we now see ; and he, equally with ourselves, lamented the incompetence of legal enactments, when self-interest, either really or supposedly, stood in the way of their most desirable operations.

Political institutions have, certainly, great effect on the character of a people ; yet there are principles in the human mind, which, in action, thwart the efficacy of Political Institutions. There are natural dispositions, innate tendencies, which a man can no more abandon than he can abandon his being ; inasmuch that the old proverb will always continue to be true, “ what is bred in the bone will never be out of the flesh.”

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Uncommon penetration is attributed, by the bulk of mankind, to their rulers and sovereigns ; whether the sovereignty reside in one person or in many persons ;—“ It is known to God and the Grand Duke,” says the Russian ;—the Pope is informed by Revelation, says the Catholic Italian ; and among ourselves, who has not heard references to the “ Omnipotence of Parliament,” references which included, at least, the supposition that our legislature was competent to obtain truth and correctness, in every branch of national concerns ; to go no further ?

The legislature enacts laws ; it is the office of that national council : and a law is the expression of national will, promulgated by lawful authority. Nevertheless, it is the intention of the present paper to adduce a few observations on the difficulties which prevent the spirit of laws, however clearly enacted, from obtaining universal prevalence ; and on the almost impossibility of acquiring that accuracy of information on some questions, which is necessary to the full and intire discharge of the most arduous and important duty, of legislators, that of adapting the laws they establish to the circumstances and condition of the people, who are to obey them. To say “ the people—in our country—have nothing to do with laws but to obey them,” is to overlook the existence of those numerous applications for amend-

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ments, corrections, and even repeal of statutes, which every session brings before Parliament; and to which not a little investigation of that illustrious body is directed. Parliament may possess the best information that can be obtained, at the moment; but later or more extensive enquiries may prove, that the subject admitted of much addition; and that to accomplish the object intended, other considerations were demanded, and must be allowed their place in the general discussion.

The selfishness of human nature is not a principle to be controuled or counteracted by law; it is inherent, and cannot be eradicated. Habit, independent of selfishness, though not wholly separate from it, is another instance of the existence of a power against which legal enactments maintain a perpetual struggle; but are not always victorious. We waive all reference to Religious opinions, which, as all the world knows, in very many instances, either resist or evade the force of authority, whether political or ecclesiastic. How often has the head of the Catholic Church called for unity among its members, and enacted peace and silence, by Bulls, decretals, injunctions, monitions, edicts, and exhortations? Has he succeeded? Are there no jealousies and squabbles, and rivalships between this Order and that Order? between this sect and the other sect? Do not the very Bulls themselves from time to time, occasion fresh disputes? and did we never hear of distinctions, formed into parties, marked by the reception or non-reception of such instruments? If this obtains in a religion so professedly peaceful as the Christian, and so professedly universal, as the Catholic, can we wonder it should prevail among the various sects which follow Mahomet, or the innumerable diversities existing as rivals, and displaying their rivalry, not seldom in blows, among the votaries of Hindoo idolatry and polytheism?

Our own country has its share of this diversity. Far be it from us to interfere with the rights of any man, whether as to his mind, or as to his person. We merely refer to the fact, as an instance of the insufficient power of law, as mere law, to accomplish the purposes

of those who anticipate implicit conformity to its operations.

And if any doubt, whether the same imperfection accompanies law when enacted in civil concerns, which are properly its province, we might intreat their attention to a few obvious instances.

Self-interest, hardened into habit, forms the smuggler, whose pursuits involve a direct contravention of law; and are unreservedly proclaimed as open defiance, not by the culprits themselves, only, but by every one connected with them, throughout the whole of their traffic. And yet, they do find customers; and those customers again find others; for, were there no buyers, there would be no sellers; and the buyers also are individuals who have not yet learned to subject their feelings of interest to the enactments of the state. In this the smuggler and his coadjutors confess no compunction; as they acknowledge no guilt; such is the force of habit!—And the same may be said of those more cautious transgressors, who, in spite of the exertions of the excise, and the severity of the distillery laws, prepare their potions of ardent spirits for family use, and for exportation, too; without the tedious delay of a seven years' apprenticeship; or the troublesome formality of obtaining licenses for their stills, and appointing the inspection of an officer of the revenue to watch their workings.

The Hibernian, who has prepared a few gallons of whiskey, for the pious purpose of driving away grief at a funeral, and "putting his wife *decently* into the ground," acknowledges in his practice the force of habit: he thinks himself free from the slightest penalty of the law, or the censure of his neighbours, for doing that which his father and his grandfather did before him. *They* kept their wakes before the interment; and *they* took the cheering cup after it, to soothe their sorrows: why, then, should not I? The argument is irresistible; and the reference is undeniable:—"Do not tell me of the still-men, and the officers: *Erin go bragh!*"

When the habits of a community are adverse to the law,—or rather, when the law is adverse to the habits of a commu.

munity, these oppositions and evasions are to be expected, as it were, as matters of course; but when the community acknowledges the reasonableness of a measure, when it confesses that its interest is not opposed to the principle sought to be established, perhaps, even is promoted by it, surely, the force of habit takes another course, and now it acts with most victorious efficacy in favour of the power and wisdom of the legal institution. —

Not always; even in things indifferent, habit maintains its struggle; in words, indeed, it complies; confesses propriety, and professes submission; but, action speaks louder than words; and the evidence of action is diametrically to the contrary.

That simple and self evident propriety, the uniformity of weights and measures, is at this moment unimpeachable among our people. At first sight, nothing appears more reasonable; and it might be thought, nothing could be more acceptable, than to establish this proposal; but, how stands the fact? It was provided as far back as Magna Charta, A.D. 1215, that there should be but one uniform standard of weights, measures, and manufactures, throughout the kingdom. Now, this grand statute is not enfeebled by any want of national sanction: it was received by the whole kingdom as a text most authoritative, and most sacred; neither did this particular provision affect any man's conscience or conviction: every individual has acknowledged its propriety, does acknowledge its propriety; — surely, then, this law is universally observed.

No such thing: in a few years afterwards, (A.D. 1224, 9th Henry III.) we find a statute on the measure of the ell and of the perch, on the admeasurement of land, and on the weight of bread; two years later, another on the assize of bread and ale; again, (A.D. 1326, 1st. Edward III.) "bushels, gallons, and ells, shall be signed with the King's seal; and he that buyeth or selleth with any other, shall be amerced," — "bushells and weights shall be made and sent into every county, with officers appointed to enforce uniformity." 1339. Well, now surely, all weights and measures are completely adjusted. No: after

a score of other laws, we come to 1495, 11th Henry VII. which enacts that standards or copies from the original in the King's Exchequer, should be lodged in the principal cities or towns throughout the kingdom, from which other standards for private use might be made, sealed, and marked. It would be tedious to refer formally to the statutes of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Charles I. and II., William, Anne, and the Georges, to the time of his present Majesty, in whose reign several acts have passed, for this purpose, — as in 1769, 1794, 1796, 1815, &c.

This repetition of laws, this series of legislative interferences, marks with inexpressible strength the necessity for further power of Statutes and Acts of Parliament: — Why so? if the habits of the people had not more than enacted to the contrary, and during this long period of six hundred years had not, in common and practical usage, bid the law defiance; to which very law its tongue had professed unlimited defence, and most perfect acquiescence.

Is the bushel the same measure in all our counties? Can a *pound* of butter be bought under the name of a *pound* throughout the kingdom? In some places sixteen ounces is the customary *pound*; in others twenty ounces; in others twenty-four. The man who orders a *hundred* of any thing, had need look well to his bargain; for, here a *hundred* is a hundred and twenty; while there it is a hundred and twelve; and elsewhere, it is ten times ten. Nay, so current were variations from the true import of terms expressing numbers, that "a baker's dozen," was a kind of proverbial expression, not meaning twelve, but fourteen: and how many is a *score* beyond twenty, in some businesses? In Land Measure, there is the regular Statute *pole* of sixteen feet and a half; and beside this, there is the *Woodland pole* of eighteen feet; the *Plantation pole* of twenty-one feet; the *Cheshire pole* of twenty-four feet; and again, the *Sherwood-forest pole* of twenty-five feet. And these varieties are in direct contravention of statute after statute, backed by the all-pervading authority of Magna Charta!!

In later times we have seen the difficulty of obtaining the true number of families in many parishes, encreased by the apprehension of the mothers that some kind of tax was meditated which would involve their children; nor, was it, till after repeated essays, that an enumeration approaching the truth in reference to the population of our island was procured.

But, to come nearer to our purpose,—it is notorious that, notwithstanding the supposed Omnipotence of Parliament, the real number, and amount, and designations, of the Charitable Funds of our country, with their application, are not truly and publicly known. Under various pretences, many are concealed; under others the amount is concealed in whole or in part; under others the application is concealed; nor has Parliament been able to discover, in very many instances, the beneficial effects of the administration, or expenditure, of the sums confided, according to the intention, or will of the donor.

The causes which produce these irregularities are various. There is no detecting, in all cases, the manœuvres of private interest; there is no controuling them, and certainly not, without their previous detection;—there is no possibility of enacting general laws, which shall embrace every supposable case; and to devise laws to meet each particular case, is not only hazardous but endless; and contributes to produce those contradictory regulations with which our statute book is too amply furnished; and which afford precedents not always unexceptionably adopted and applied.

But, supposing that the utmost integrity were prevalent among trustees, guardians, overseers, conservators, and others, we have yet to consider the various causes of error which originate in honest mistake, misapprehension, and even zeal. Such a man wishes to give abundant information,—his Return is loaded with extraneous matter; he inserts things which another deems utterly improper, and this man's Report is as scanty as the other's was redundant. Moreover, when several persons are united in the same commission, it will

not invariably happen that all are equally intelligent; and to preserve peace, the wiser part will often give way to their inferiors in point of understanding. Some will suppose it right to state sums in gross; others insist on stating them nett. Those who hold temporary office, willingly transfer the burden to their successors: while, these again, can give no further information than what they have received, and they satisfy themselves with the assurances of their predecessors; never doubting, but what *they must know*, as they have so lately gone through the office with great respectability. The reader will admit the existence of other causes of error, also; as he can scarcely fail of being acquainted with some, peculiar perhaps to his own connections.

Parliament has lately been closely engaged in investigating the condition and cost of the poor. As the necessity for information beyond what was common, became undeniable, an Act was passed, directing the means to be pursued for the purpose contemplated. It is worth our while to bestow a few moments' consideration on the results of this authoritative operation. We therefore give a place to the Questions, with remarks thereon, which have been circulated under the Act of 55 Geo. III. The reader will bear in mind, that the object sought was of leading importance, that it came home to every man, that it was not an enquiry involving matters recondite by their nature, and demanding persevering research into musty documents. It was the object of the day; the conversation of every family and every table; the public concern of every parish, it referred to accounts and proceedings which every vestry had at its command, and which every vestry clerk was bound to enter and to perfect, as a principal part of the duties of his office. In short, it was every body's business; and yet, it did not come under the usual observation "what is every body's business is nobody's business;" because, there were in every town, parish, hamlet, and village, established officers, known to the laws and the public, with other persons, who by their residence and their stations, were perfectly competent to give precise and conclusive an-



swers to the questions proposed: how far they accomplished this, may easily be inferred from perusal of the following communication to Parliament.

### QUESTIONS

WHICH HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED UNDER THE ACT 55 GEORGE III.

WITH REMARKS ON THE ANSWERS

RETURNED TO THEM.

[Ordered to be printed by the Hon. House of Commons.]

1. *What is the name and description of your parish or place? and to the repair of what parish church do the inhabitants contribute out of the rates?*

REMARKS:—Respecting the name and parochial connection of places; it has been found impossible to rely solely on the return, as received from the parish officers, and a reference therefore has been made to all preceding authorities, both to the population returns, as made in 1801, and those again made in 1811, as also to the several abstracts of poor returns of 1776, 1786, and 1803: relative to that part of the above question, towards the repair of what parish church the inhabitants contribute from the rates: it is to be understood that all parishes, townships, hamlets, &c. contribute to the repair of the parish church only which bear their names, or to which they belong, unless otherwise expressed by note, and that this question has been most particularly useful in ascertaining the parish wherein such hamlets, tythings, or townships, are situate.

2. *What was the total amount of money raised within the several years, ending Easter 1813, 1814, and the 25th day of March 1815, by poor's rates, and any other rate or rates?*

REMARKS:—This question requiring all other rate or rates to be included with the poor's rates, consequently embraces the highway rate: which rate however has, in many instances, been omitted, not only on account of a separate return being called for under schedule (B.) of the same Act, by which it was supposed by many not intended to be inserted in the second column, but from the observation of many parishes, that the highway rate is made up and settled either at Michaelmas or Christmas, and therefore in the year 1815 that rate has in many instances not been included; also, several of the overseers have imagined that this question related only to such rates as had passed through their own hands,

not including the churchwardens' rates, which is made distinct and separate by the churchwardens in each parish, and the account thereof kept by themselves; many applications of inquiry upon the subject have been made, and in those instances a proper explanation has been given, and the returns corrected accordingly. Where a parish is divided into many hamlets, &c. each hamlet having its separate surveyor and separate rates, the overseers of the parish have no means of including those rates in their parochial accounts. In very few instances does it appear that the parochial rate for watching, lighting, and cleaning the streets of populous towns or parishes, is included in the answer to this question, the management of which rate being generally (by local acts for that purpose), vested in the power of commissioners or other officers totally independent of parish officers, and of which no account has been received from the overseers.

3. *What was the total amount of money expended in those years respectively, for the maintenance and relief of the poor?*

REMARKS:—A considerable difference of opinion seems to have prevailed amongst the overseers respecting the parochial items to be included in answering this question; as some have inserted in the amount, only such sums as have actually been expended in furnishing provisions and clothing for the poor, together with sums paid for permanent or occasional relief; entering all other sums, such as building workhouses, repairs, and incidental expenses attending the maintenance of the poor, in the answer to the 6th question; whilst others have included all such expenses under one head, viz. maintenance of the poor.

4. *What was the total amount of money expended in those years respectively, in suits of law, removal of paupers, and expenses of overseers or other officers employed therein?*

REMARKS:—Under expenses of overseers or other officers, is included the commission or poundage allowed to the collectors for their trouble, being generally at the rate of 3d. in the pound upon the total amount collected; making a very considerable deduction from the proceeds of the rates of large towns and populous parishes, where the rates are seldom collected by the overseers themselves, as is the custom in agricultural villages, &c. In the column in answer to this question, also, is included, in very many instances, the defalcation of such collectors, which sometimes arises to a considerable amount.

5. *What was the total amount of money expended on militia charges; distinguishing expenditure for the maintenance of the wives and children of any militia men, from any other militia charges?*

REMARKS:—The answers to this question appear only to apply to the old or regular militia, although a very considerable expense was incurred to parishes in the years 1813 and 1814 on account of the local militia; and, in populous towns, the expense thereof was defrayed by a special rate made and collected for that purpose, exclusive of the usual rates from whence the wives and families of the old militia were paid.

6. *What was the total amount of money expended in those years respectively, for all other purposes except those expressed in the two last questions; including herein any church rate, county rate, highway rate, &c. &c.?*

REMARKS:—The returns in many instances have stated, in answer to this question, that the highway expenses were left out, and for the county of Hereford generally so. A considerable item, in the column answering this question, arises from the payment of interest, or re-payment of money borrowed for various parochial purposes, particularly for building houses of industry, &c. for such parishes as were incorporated, for the maintenance of their poor, under local acts. And under this head are sometimes included the salaries of parish officers, as well as commission allowed for the trouble of collecting rates under similar circumstances with the remarks made upon question 4, under expenses of overseers and other officers. The amount of money expended for watching, lighting, and cleansing the streets of populous towns or parishes, have in very few instances been included under this head; the management being generally under commissioners independent of parish officers.—Vide remarks to question 2.

7. *What was the total amount of Money expended in those years respectively?*

REMARKS:—It will be observed, that this sum in many returns exceeds the amount of monies raised by the different rates, but this may be accounted for by persons, although in the workhouse, having small incomes,—and the labour and earnings of the poor,—payment for bastardy,—forfeits for not taking apprentices, &c. not being brought into the account. And again, in other instances it will be found, that the

monies raised according to the 2d question have far exceeded the total expenditure; which may also be accounted for by balances in hand, and carried on to the credit of the succeeding account, so that the total amount, as specified in the 7th column, does not always agree with the amount of the columns 3, 4, 5, and 6.

8 & 9. *What was the number of persons relieved from the poor's rates permanently throughout the several years; and what was the number of parishioners relieved occasionally in the several years respectively?*

REMARKS:—Very little reliance can be placed upon the accuracy of the returns to these questions, the greater part of the overseers having stated, that no regular account has been kept of any such numbers so relieved, but their accounts of the amount of disbursements are sworn to from time to time; also, the return for the parish of St. George, Southwark, in answer to question 9, expressly states that the number of persons relieved, and therein inserted, were not parishioners, and it may be therefore inferred, that many other returns have inserted similar numbers, but without making any note of it.

10. *What is the number of members in Friendly Societies, which hold their usual meetings in your parish or place, including members not belonging to your parish or place, as well as those belonging to it?*

REMARKS:—The returns, in replying to this question, appear to be very incorrect, many hundreds of them having been forwarded without any answer to it, in the first instance, and after being returned for correction, were again sent back very imperfect; and, in many, noticing only one member in such society, having apparently mistaken the question as applying to number of societies instead of members; and many of the parish officers have observed, that the stewards or clerks of societies have absolutely refused to give any account of the number of members contained in such societies.

11. *What is the average annual amount or produce of charitable donations; (whether arising from land or money,) which have been given by deed or will for the benefit of poor persons within your parish, township, or place, and which are managed by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, or by any of them; distinguishing such donations as are applicable to the maintenance of parish schools?*

REMARKS:—This question has been very imperfectly answered, and in many instances reluctantly so; indeed, places have not made any returns to it whatever, although charitable donations to a considerable amount have been noticed in the abstract of returns of charitable donations for the benefit of poor persons, as taken under the Act of 26 Geo. III. A.D. 1786. It has even been observed in some of the letters accompanying the returns, that considerable alarm existed lest Government should take the management or controul of all charitable donations.

12. *Is there any hospital, almshouse, school, or other permanent charitable foundation within your parish, township, or place, which is not under the management and controul of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, or any of them?*

REMARKS:—The answers to this have also been very imperfect and unsatisfactory, for the same reasons as those to question 11, of reluctance on the part of the trustees or other persons having the management of such charities; and from the parish officers having no power to enforce answers to the question.

13. *In case it should be requisite to ask any explanation of your answer to any of the above questions, in what manner should a letter of inquiry be directed to you from the secretary of state?*

REMARKS:—The overseer or other parish officers having failed to comply with this requisition, has prevented many of the returns which were forwarded in an imperfect state, often being sent back to the same officer for correction or explanation; and several of the deficiencies of various counties arise from those having been so sent back and not since returned, although applications have been made, but without effect both from the secretary of state and by the clerks of the peace.

14. *Are there any matters which you think it necessary to remark in explanation of your answers to any of the preceding questions?*

REMARKS:—The observations in reply to this question are not numerous, but such as have been in any degree explanatory or useful, have been inserted amongst the marginal notes of their respective parishes or places.

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Such are the results arising from the answers to these questions, proposed from

the highest authorities in the state; and many of them of the most simple nature. It might be thought, for instance, that the *name* and *description* of a place could not be unknown to the officers of that place, nor could it be difficult to ascertain; yet the remarks complain of the insufficiency of the returns, and notice the necessity for recourse to other authorities. The difficulties arising from the different manner of keeping accounts, from the termination of the parochial year at different periods, from the dissimilar views taken of their duty by the Parish Officers, &c. cannot fail of being noticed by the reader, together with the difference in management demanded by populous towns, where all the inhabitants dwell together, and by agricultural districts, where dwellings and residences are at considerable distances.

It will strike the least considerate mind that a legislature called to enact regulations under all these uncertainties, cannot possibly be free from risque of error. Surely those expect too much from the gentlemen to whom they confide their concerns, who make them responsible for all the consequences of laws; who, too often, reflect on laws as merely made to be amended and repealed.

It might be observed too, that this is a domestic concern; apparently within the means of the very Representatives who have sanctioned the purposes intended, and have studied the means to execute them. There are not here, as there are in intercourse with foreign powers contradictory courses of politics to contend against, rival interests to be reconciled, jarring dictates of ambition, personal and national, to be harmonized, &c. &c. before any considerable effect can be realized, or any master stroke in politics can be struck. The candid will make allowances for these, as well as for embarrassments personal to statesmen, in common with other mortals; and instead of wondering that public men are sometimes wrong, they will rather perhaps wonder that they are ever right.

.....  
The following abstracts well deserve a place in our pages.

## SUMMARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

FOR THE YEARS ENDING

	Easter 1813.			Easter 1814.			25th March 1815.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
MONEY raised by POOR'S RATES, and any other Rate or Rates,.....	8,651,438	5	10½	8,392,728	7	5	7,460,855	8	2
PROPERTY TAX:—Amount of the Estimates of Annual Value of the (Real) Property, assessed (under Schedule A) April 1815,.....							51,898,423	12	6½
AVERAGE RATE in the £. according to which the Rates were raised in the several Years, .....	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
	3	4		3	2½		2	10½	
Money Expended for the Maintenance and Relief of the Poor, .....	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	6,679,657	15	5½	6,297,331	7	7½	5,421,168	9	3¼
Money Expended in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, and Expenses of Overseers or other Officers employed therein, .....	325,107	1	1½	332,966	0	11½	324,664	16	4½
Money Expended on Militia Charges; viz—									
Maintenance of the Wives and Children of Militia Men, .....	157,092	18	10½	145,405	19	8	91,168	3	10
All other Militia Charges, ..	89,109	2	0½	43,169	15	7	14,225	7	0½
Money Expended for all other Purposes (except those expressed in the two last items) Church Rate, County Rate, Highway Rate, &c.,.....	1,614,871	5	6	1,692,989	19	11½	1,657,626	18	2
Total Amount of Money } Expended, .....	8,865,838	3	0	8,511,863	1	9	7,508,853	14	8¼
Number of Persons relieved from the Poor's Rate Permanently: (but not including any Children whose Parents have been permanently relieved out of the House:)	<i>Number.</i>			<i>Number.</i>			<i>Number.</i>		
Out of any Workhouse,.....	434,441			430,140			406,887		
In any Workhouse, .....	97,223			94,085			88,115		
Number of Parishioners relieved Occasionally, .....	440,249			429,770			400,971		
Total of Paupers relieved, ....	971,913			953,995			895,973		
Number of Members in Friendly Societies, .....	821,319			838,728			925,439		
Average Annual Amount of Charitable Donations, (whether arising from Land or Money,) which are managed or distributed by the Minister, Churchwardens, or Overseers, or any of them:									
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>						
For Parish Schools,.....	71,901	3	9½						
For other Purposes,.....	166,409	2	11½						
Total,.....	£ 258,510	6	9						

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. This Summary is collected from 14,640 returns; viz. 10,593 parishes, and 4,047 places, being either townships, tythings, or hamlets, which have made returns separate from their respective parishes.

2. The number of persons relieved permanently both in and out of any workhouse, on the average of the last three years, appears to be .....516,963

Do. occasionally, being parishioners, .....423,663

Total, .....940,626

Exclusive of any Children of those, permanently relieved out of the house.

3. 4,094 parishes or places maintain the greater part of their poor in workhouses, averaging for the last three years 93,142 persons.

4. The Population of England and Wales, as taken from the Abstract laid before Parliament in the year 1811, appears to have been 10,150,615; so that the number of persons relieved from the Poor's Rates appears to have been  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in each 100 of the population.

5. The total of the money raised by Poor's Rates or other Rates, appears to have averaged, for the last three years, the sum of 8,168,340l. 13s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being at the rate of 16s. 1d. per head on the population, or 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound of the total amount of the sum of 51,898,423l. 12s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as assessed to the Property Tax to the year 1815.

6. The total of the money expended for the maintenance of the poor, on the average of the last three years, appears to have been 6,192,719l. 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being about 6l. 10s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each pauper.

7. The amount of money expended in suits of law, removals, and expenses of parish officers, averages... 327,579 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  or one twenty-fifth part of the money raised.

Do. for Militia purposes, ... 180,057 1 8 or one forty-fifth part of the money raised.

Do. for all other purposes, .....1,655,162 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  or rather more than one fifth part of the money raised.

Total expenditure, independent of the maintenance of the poor, ...2,162,799 2 4 or more than one fourth part of the whole sum raised.

8. The number of persons belonging to friendly societies appears to be, for the last three years, nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in each 100 of the resident population.

9. The area of England and Wales, according to the latest authorities, appears to be 57,960 square statute miles, or 37,094,400 statute acres; wherefore the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, averages 175 persons.

10. The greater proportion of the population of England and Wales appears to be employed in trade and manufacture, there being 770,199 families returned employed in Agriculture, and 959,632 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE INCREASE.

Compa- rative Years.	MONEY:				
	Money Raised.	Expend- ed for Poor.	Expend- ed in Law, &c	Expend. for other Pur- poses.	Total Expen- diture.
1776-	17.	15.	3.	1.	16.
1785-	21.	19.	9.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	21.
1803-	53.	40.	19.	10.	53.
1815-	81.	61.	32.	18.	82.

## EXPLANATION:

The above TABLE is intended to shew in one view, the proportionate increase in the several years 1776, 1783 and 1803, compared with the present Abstract as taken in 1815, a period of nearly 40 years, and is thus explained; viz. The increase in the first column, "Money raised," is in the proportion, from the year 1776 to 1785, of 17 to 21; from 1785 to 1803, in the proportion of 21 to 53; and again from the year 1803 to 1815, in the proportion of 53 to 81, or nearly five times in the said period, doubling itself every 16 years: And in the same manner is the proportionate increase for each year, shewn in every other column.

## OBSERVATIONS.

The expenditure for the maintenance of the poor in that period, does not appear to have increased in so great a proportion, being only four times in the space of 40 years; consequently doubling itself only every 20 years. For law, removals, expenses of officers, &c. the increase was nearly 11 times in that period: doubling the first amount, about every 12 years.

The increase of paupers relieved between 1803 and 1815, was nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; and that of the population of England and Wales, from 1776 to 1815, was gradual, from about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 millions; being likewise an increase of one-third.



*Narrative of my captivity in Japan*, during the years 1811, 1812, and 1813; with Observations on the Country and the People, by Capt. Golownin, R.N. To which is added an Account of Voyages to the coasts of Japan, and of Negotiations with the Japanese, for the release of the Author and his Companions. By Captain Rikord. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. Colburn, London. 1818.

Excepting the *Amœnitates Exotice* of Kaempfer, published upwards of a century ago, and the *Travels in Japan* of Dr. Thunberg, also published nearly thirty years since, (both of which works are now of extreme rarity), there is not, we believe, any authentic account of the Japanese Empire extant. The Dutch merchants, as Capt. Golownin justly observes, who trade to Nangasaky, have doubtless, from their knowledge of the Japanese language, had the opportunity of collecting much interesting information, notwithstanding their communications with the inhabitants are very limited. From the jealousy of commerce, however, they have studiously kept their knowledge to themselves; so that, although they are the only European people, who have for a long time had admission to Japan, no account of that island is to be expected from them. Under these circumstances the narrative of Capt. Golownin possesses peculiar interest; and though his situation as a captive necessarily circumscribed his means of observation on many points, yet his work contains a great fund of curious and valuable information relative to that comparatively unknown Empire.

In 1803, the present emperor of Russia despatched the chamberlain Resanoff, to Japan, in order to open a commercial intercourse with that country. This attempt having failed, Resanoff sailed to America, in one of the American Company's ships, under the command of Lieutenant Chwostoff, and returned to Okotzk. Chwostoff, however, put to sea again, and attacked the Japanese villages on the Kurile islands.

We shall not detain our readers with a detail of the circumstances of Capt.

G.'s voyage to visit the southern Kurile islands, whither he was despatched in the Russian Sloop, *Diana*, in 1811; but shall take up his narrative from his captivity; premising only that he was enticed on shore, with two other officers, four sailors, and a Kurile pilot, in all eight persons; the whole of whom were made prisoners. They were tied together in a most painful manner, with cords round their breasts and necks, their hands being firmly secured together; and after being marched to various places for fifty days, the captives were conducted to a prison in a city called Chakodade. Here they underwent several tiresome examinations; and Capt. G. being deprived of paper and ink, had recourse to the following singular mode of keeping a journal:—When any thing agreeable happened to himself and his companions, he tied a knot on a white thread, which he drew out of the frill of his shirt; and when any thing unpleasant occurred, he made a memorandum of it by tying a knot on a thread of black silk, taken out of his neck handkerchief. Other circumstances, that were of an indifferent nature, he recorded by knots on a thread of green silk, which he extracted from the lining of his uniform coat. These knots he frequently counted over, in order to recall to mind the events which they served to denote.

At length they were conducted to Matsmai, the capital of an island of the same name, and literally confined in cages. Our author has given the following description of their prison:—

It was a quadrangular wooden building, twenty-five paces long, fifteen broad, and twelve feet high. Three sides were complete wall, without any aperture whatever; but the south side was formed of strong spars, four inches square, and placed at the distance of four inches, also, from each other. On the side which consisted of these spars, there was a gate, and a little door, both of which were, however, kept fast locked. In the middle were two cages, formed of spars, similar to those on the south side of the prison. They were so placed, as to leave a passage between each, and also passages between them and the walls of the prison. One cage was six paces square, and ten feet high; the other was of an equal breadth and height, but

was eight paces long. We three officers were put into the former; the sailors and Alexei, were confined in the latter. The entrance to the cage was so low, that we were obliged to creep into it. The door was formed of massy spars, and was fastened by a strong iron bolt. Above the door was a small hole, through which our food was handed to us. A small water closet was constructed in the further end of each cage. The sides of the cage next each other were bounded in such a manner, that we could see the sailors, but they could not perceive us; a skreen was also placed between the closets, for the purpose of obstructing the view from the one to the other. A guard-room was placed against the spars, which formed the entrance side of the prison, and which was occupied by two soldiers in the service of the Imperial Government, who were constantly on guard; they could see us all, and seldom turned their eyes away from us. The whole building was surrounded, at the distance of from six to eight paces, by a high wall or fence, with sharp pointed wooden stakes, and in which there was a door exactly opposite that of the prison. Around the first wall was a second but less high fence, including a considerable space, within which were, on one side of the gate of the great wall, the cooking-room, and an apartment for the workmen, and, on the other side, a guard-house. The outer guard consisted of soldiers belonging to the Prince of Tzyngar. They were not allowed to come near us, nor even to pass within the first fence, but patrolled the rounds every half hour. During the night they had fire and struck the hours with two boards: the imperial soldiers on the contrary visited us every half hour, walked round our cages and looked through the spars. The whole structure was situated between an abrupt and deep hollow, through which a stream flowed, and the rampart of the castle, from which it was separated by a road of no great breadth. At night this prison was most horribly dismal; we had no fire; a night lamp supplied with fish oil, and placed in a paper lantern, was kept burning in the guard-room, but the feeble glimmering light which it shed between the spars, was scarcely capable of rendering any object visible to us. The clanking noise made every half hour by the moving of the locks and bolts when the soldiers inspected us, rendered this gloomy place still more disagreeable, and did not allow us to enjoy a moments repose.

Several long and tedious examinations ensued, but without any indication that

they would be liberated. At length, weary of confinement, Capt. Golownin and five of his companions in misfortune attempted to make their escape. But after suffering extreme hardships, and wandering for ten days in the country, they were recaptured, and again conducted to their prison. A similar course of examinations ensued; and at last, after being confined for two years, two months, and twenty-six days, they were liberated, in consequence of the successful negotiations of Lieut. Rikord; who, on ascertaining their seizure by the Japanese, had returned to Okotsk. Having procured satisfactory official documents, condemning the conduct of Chwostoff, above noticed, he returned to the Harbour of Kunashier, and ultimately succeeded in liberating his countrymen.

The details of Captain Golownin's examinations are very curious; and the narrative of the attempt to escape, cannot be read without the deepest interest. Many notices respecting the manners and principles of the Japanese, are scattered through these volumes, from which we select the following particulars:—

The Japanese beds consist, according to the circumstances of the owners, of large silken or cotton quilts; these quilts are lined with thick wadding, which is taken out previous to their being washed. The Japanese fold their coverlets double and spread them on the floor, which, even in the humblest cottages, is covered with beautiful soft straw mats. On retiring to rest, the Japanese wrap themselves in large night-dresses, with short full sleeves; these are likewise either of cotton or silk, and are thickly wadded. Instead of pillows, they make use of pieces of wood carved in various forms. The common people place under their heads a piece of round wood hollow at one end, and, from custom, sleep as soundly on this as on the softest pillow. The higher or richer classes make use of a very neat box, about eleven inches high, to the lid of which an oval cushion is affixed, from six to eight inches in length, and from two to three in breadth. This box contains articles which they make use of at the toilette, such as razors, scissors, pomatum, tooth-brushes, powder, &c.

In this Island, as well as in China, tea is an article of prime consumption.

The Japanese have tea of native growth, both black and green; the former is how-

ever very bad; it is like the Chinese tea only in colour, but bears no resemblance to it in taste or smell. The Japanese constantly drink it both warm and cold, without sugar, as the Russians do Kwass; as for the green tea they drink it seldom and as a luxury. They previously roast or heat it at the fire, in paper canisters, until the vapour issuing from it has a very strong smell; it is then thrown into a copper tea-kettle, containing boiling water, and thus acquires a particular flavour, of which the Japanese are very fond, though it proved most disagreeable to us: they have no loaf sugar. Muscovado of the best sort is brought to them by the Dutch; it is sold in little baskets and is very dear. They have brown sugar of their own, but it is very dirty, dark coloured, and by no means sweet. They very seldom drink sugar with their tea, but prefer eating it by itself. They usually take a spoonful in one hand and eat it like little children. When we offered our guards any of the sugar which had been given to us in presents, they always refused it with awkward reverences; but no sooner did we fall asleep, then they eat it all up by stealth.

The Japanese burn a fire on the hearth from morning till evening, both in winter and summer. Men and women sit round the fire and smoke tobacco. The kettles are never off the fire, as tea is their common beverage for quenching thirst. If they have no tea, they drink warm water, but never taste cold. Even their sagi they like better warm than cold.

The Japanese are extremely fond of reading; even the common soldiers when on duty are continually engaged with books. This passion for literature, however, proved somewhat inconvenient to us, as they always read aloud, in a tone of voice resembling singing; much in the same style in which the Psalms are read at funerals in Russia. Before we became accustomed to this, we were unable to enjoy a moment's rest during the night. The history of their native country, the contests which have arisen among themselves, and the wars in which they have been engaged with neighbouring nations, form the subjects of their favourite books, which are all printed in Japan. They do not use metal types, but print with plates cut out of pieces of hard wood.

Playing at cards and draughts are very common amusements among the Japanese. They are fond of playing for money, and will stake their last piece upon a game. They were taught to play at cards by the Dutch sailors, who were allowed free in-

tercourse with the inhabitants, and in Nagasaki were permitted to visit taverns and women of a certain character; who, in Japan, carry on their trade of prostitution under the protection of the laws. The cards were at first known to the Japanese by their European names, and there were fifty-two in a pack. Owing, however, to the pecuniary losses and fatal disputes to which card playing gave rise, that amusement was strictly prohibited in Japan. In order to evade the law, the Japanese invented a pack of forty-eight cards, which are much smaller than ours, and which are generally used. Their game at draughts is extremely complicated and difficult. They make use of a very large draught-board and four hundred men, which they move about in many different directions, and which are liable to be taken in various ways. Our sailors played at draughts according to the usual European way; the Japanese immediately imitated them, and the game was soon generally known throughout the whole city, and the Russian terms were adopted in playing it.

A singular division of time obtains among this people. They divide the day into twelve hours, from sun-rise to sun-set, and an equal number from sun-set to sun-rise; consequently the hours are not always equal in length. When the day is longer than the night, the night hours are longest, and vice versa.

In order to measure time, they employ a small beam of wood, the upper part of which is covered with glue and white-washed; a narrow groove is made in the glue and filled with a vegetable powder which burns very slowly; on each side of this groove, at certain distances, there are holes formed for the purpose of nails being put into them. By these holes, the length of the day and night hours is determined for the space of six months, from the spring to the winter equinox. During the other six months the rule is inverted, the day becoming night hours, and the night, day hours. The Japanese ascertain the length of a day hour, and mark it off with nails; they then fill the groove with powder, set light to it at noon, and thus measure their time. The beam is kept in a box, which is laid in a dry place; but the changes of weather have, notwithstanding, a great influence on this kind of time keeper.

The Japanese day begins at midnight, at which time the clock strikes *nine*, after having given three strokes, as it were to denote the being about to strike. These three strokes precede every hour. One hour

after midnight, the clock strikes *eight*, the next hour *seven*, at sunrise *six*, then *five*, *four*, and at noon again *nine*. One hour after mid-day *eight*, two hours after mid-day *seven*, at sunset *six*, then *five*, and finally *four*. At midnight the new day commences. The hours are struck in the following manner: first, one stroke; in a minute and a half, a second stroke, and immediately a third. These three warning strokes announce that the hour is about to be struck. In the space of a minute and a half after, the striking of the hour begins. The strokes succeed each other at intervals of fifteen seconds, except the two last, which follow more rapidly, as if to notify that the hour is struck.

Though bigotted to their own religion, the Japanese allow ample toleration to various sects, besides permitting the public profession of the Kurile religion; but they are quite intolerant against Christianity, on account of the troubles it has occasioned among them, consequently the laws are extremely rigorous against teachers of the Christian faith.

The Catholic priests, who formerly lived in Japan, and enjoyed every possible freedom, preached the Christian faith, and converted a great number of the natives; but, at last, the progress of the new religion gave rise to a dreadful civil war. For this reason, after the complete extirpation of the Christians, the following inscription was placed at the head of the stone tablets of laws, which are fixed up in all public places, and even in the streets:—"Whoever knows any individual who has taught Christianity, and can convict him thereof, shall receive a reward of five hundred silver pieces."—"There is, likewise, a law which prohibits masters from hiring servants, until they receive from them a written assurance of their not being Christians. In Nangasaky, where Christianity had made the greatest progress, there is a staircase, on the steps of which are laid various ornaments and utensils of the Catholic church, and on the first step a crucifix. On new-year's day, all the inhabitants of Nangasaky are obliged to ascend these steps; and, as a proof that they are not Christians, trample on the articles. The interpreter assured us, that many Christians who live at Nangasaky comply with this regulation from interested motives.

During Captain Golownin's residence in Japan, two warehouses filled with goods, and shortly after a house, all belonging to the same merchant, were

burnt down. There was every reason to believe that they were wilfully set on fire, but the perpetrators of the crime could not be discovered. Occurrences of this kind, he was assured, are by no means uncommon, although incendiaries are by the law of Japan condemned to a terrible punishment.

The offender on being conducted to the place of execution, which is usually without the walls of the city, is stripped and tied to a stake, round which, at a short distance, piles of lighted wood are placed. The criminal is thus slowly burnt to death, and endures the most unspeakable torture. On the flames being extinguished, a tablet, on which are inscribed his name, and an account of the crime for which he suffered, is nailed to the stake, and his body is abandoned as a prey to the wild beasts and birds. Wilful setting fire to a building is, according to the laws of Japan, the crime next in enormity to parricide.

In cases of fire, assistance is promptly and efficiently given on such occasions.

Both officers and soldiers wear a particular dress, which we had now an opportunity of seeing. It exactly resembles their military uniform; consisting of coats of mail, sleeve cases, &c. But the whole is composed of light varnished leather, so that this armour is not burthensome to the wearer, and cannot be injured by the sparks which issue from the fire. On the coat of mail the rank and office of the wearer are described. To extinguish a fire is regarded a most glorious achievement among the Japanese. When a fire breaks out in the capital, where there are numerous corps of troops, the commander who first proceeds to extinguish it, fixes his standard near the spot, and it is deemed exceedingly offensive if another officer lends his assistance without being invited by him who has, by his early arrival, obtained possession of the ground. In former times, occurrences of this nature frequently gave rise to duels between the princes and grandees, and sometimes battles, in which their respective adherents engaged: even now, serious contentions often arise when one officer shews an inclination to deprive another of the honour of having extinguished a fire.

Many other interesting particulars concerning the Japanese are introduced in this interesting work, which we could with pleasure have extracted, had our limits permitted. Notwithstanding



the disadvantages under which Captain Golownin necessarily laboured, from his captivity; he has collected a great number of curious facts relative to that comparatively unknown people; and the manner in which he has related his imprisonment is such as cannot but awaken the deepest sympathy.

*Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea, and the Great Loo Choo Island.* By Capt. Basil Hall, R. N., F.R.S. &c. &c. With charts and coloured engravings. 4to. £2. 2s. Murray, London. 1818.

THIS Work forms an elegant and interesting companion and supplement to Mr. Ellis's Narrative of the late Embassy to China, and Mr. McLeod's Account of a Voyage in the *Alceste* to the Yellow Sea; of which our last volume contains ample notices.\* In drawing up his Narrative from Journals written at the time, Captain Hall acknowledges himself largely indebted to the Notes of Lieutenant Clifford, R. N. who obtained permission to accompany him; and having opportunities of observation which Captain Hall's official duties necessarily denied him, Lieutenant C. was thus enabled to record many interesting occurrences of the voyage. Not the least important of this Gentleman's communications, is, a Vocabulary of the Language spoken at Loo Choo; on the collection of which he bestowed the greatest pains. This will be of incalculable value to future voyagers who may have occasion to touch at this island.

On leaving the ambassador (Lord Amherst) and his suite in China, the *Alceste* frigate, Captain Maxwell, and the *Lyra* sloop of war, which had accompanied the embassy, proceeded towards the Coast of Corea. On the 1st of September, 1816, they discovered a cluster of islands, to which Captain Maxwell gave the name of Sir James Hall's Group, in compliment to the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. These islands lie in longitude  $124^{\circ} 46'$  E. and  $37^{\circ} 50'$  N. A party

landed on one of these islands; but the inhabitants were unsocial, and tried every expedient to get rid of their new visitors. On the 4th they anchored off another island in this group. Here they were visited by a chief, through whom they hoped to obtain permission to land, but to no purpose; neither party being able to comprehend the other.

On leaving Corea, they stood to the southward and eastward, and on the 13th of September they saw Sulphur Island; but were prevented from landing on it by a high surf, that broke every-where against the rock. The sulphuric volcano, whence the island takes its name, is on the north-west side: it emits a white smoke, and the smell of sulphur is very strong on the lee-side of the crater.—On the 14th they saw the great Loo Choo Island; but it was not till the 16th that they were able to beat round, and anchor in the harbour of Napa-kiang.—Here they met with a most hospitable reception. As we have already given an account of Captain Maxwell's expedient in order to obtain a residence here for some time, we shall devote the remainder of this article to the selection of such particulars as Mr. McLeod could not relate in his very amusing Narrative. A friendly intercourse having soon been established, they were visited by a chief of some consequence, to whom they gave a handsome reception, and in return were invited to a feast on shore. On the 28th Captain Hall and a party set out to examine Reef Island, which lay about six miles from the spot where the ships were anchored. We extract this part of the narrative, as it contains some curious facts respecting the nature of coral reefs.

The examination of a coral reef during the different stages of one tide, is particularly interesting. When the tide has left it for some time, it becomes dry, and appears to be a compact rock, exceedingly hard and ragged; but as the tide rises, and the waves begin to wash over it, the coral worms protrude themselves from holes which were before invisible. These animals are of a great variety of shapes and sizes, and in such prodigious numbers, that, in a short time, the whole surface of the rock appears to be alive and in motion. The most common worm is in the form of a star, with arms from four to six inches

\* See Lit. Pan. N. S. Vol. VII. pp. 215, et seq.; 292, et seq.; 551, et seq.



long, which are moved about with a rapid motion, in all directions, probably to catch food. Others are so sluggish, that they may be mistaken for pieces of the rock, and are generally of a dark colour, and from four to five inches long, and two or three round. When the coral is broken, about high water mark, it is a solid hard stone, but if any part of it be detached at a spot which the tide reaches every day, it is found to be full of worms of different lengths and colours, some being as fine as a thread, and several feet long, of a bright yellow, and sometimes of a blue colour: others resemble snails, and some are not unlike lobsters in shape, but soft, and not above two inches long\*.

The growth of coral appears to cease when the worm is no longer exposed to the washing of the sea. Thus, a reef rises in the form of a cauliflower, till its top has gained the level of the highest tides, above which the worm has no power to advance, and the reef of course no longer extends itself upwards. The other parts in succession reach the surface, and there stop, forming in time a level field, with steep sides all round. The reef, however, continually increases, and being prevented from growing higher, extends itself laterally in all directions. But this growth being as rapid at the upper edge as it is lower down, the steepness of the face of the reef is still preserved. These are the circumstances which render coral reefs so dangerous in navigation; for, in the first place, they are seldom seen above the water; and, in the next, their sides are so steep, that a ship's bows may strike against the rock before any change of soundings has given warning of the danger.

The island at high water is formed into three parts, which at low water are joined by reefs, the whole being about two and a half or three miles from east to west, and tolerably clear of rocks on the south side; but on the north it is guarded by a semicircle of coral extending upwards of a mile from the shore. On the centre island is only one hut, which, as there was reason to believe it to be the actual abode of the inhabitants, it may be allowable to describe. — The walls were sunk under ground, so that only the roof appeared from without, the inside was fifteen feet by six: the walls of neatly squared stones, being two feet high, and the roof in the middle about six or seven high, formed of a ridge pole supported in the centre by a forked stick; the rafters of rough branches

\* A large collection, which was at this time made of these Zoophytes, was unfortunately lost in the *Alceste*.

were covered with reeds, and thatched over with the leaf of the wild pine, which grows on all the coral islands. The fireplace was at one end on a raised part of the floor, and the other end appeared to be the sleeping place. It was conjectured, that this wretched place could only be meant as a temporary residence of fishermen, whose nets we saw lying about; but the number of water jars and cooking utensils which we found in and about it, gave it the appearance of a fixed habitation.

It was almost dark when we quitted the island, and the tide carrying us out of our proper course, we missed the ships and grounded on the reefs near the town; but as the tide was flowing we easily got off, and by coasting along, soon gained the anchorage.

Every possible advantage was taken to acquire a knowledge of the language spoken by the inhabitants of Loo Choo, several of whom were equally desirous of becoming acquainted with English. Mr. Hall mentions two natives in particular, who studied it with great assiduity and with considerable success.

One (he says) is called Madera, the other Anya. They carry note books in imitation of Mr. Clifford, in which they record in their own characters every word they learn. They are both keen fellows, and are always amongst the strangers. From the respect occasionally paid to them, it is suspected that their rank is higher than they give out, and that their object in pretending to be people of ordinary rank, is to obtain a more free intercourse with all classes on board the ships. Madera, by his liveliness and his propriety of manners, has made himself a great favourite; he adopts our customs with a sort of intuitive readiness, sits down to table, uses a knife and fork, converses, and walks with us, in short, does every thing that we do, quite as a matter of course, without any apparent effort or study. He is further recommended to us by the free way in which he communicates every thing relating to his country; so that as he advances in English, and we in Loo-choo, he may be the means of giving us much information.

These two chiefs, for such was their actual rank, soon endeared themselves to the whole of the two ships' crews; Madera in particular, by his good sense, ingenuity, and affable manners, was regarded by them almost as a brother. Both officers and crews quitted this hospitable island with regret.

Of the interviews of the natives with the English, Captain Hall has given several pleasing accounts; but as they do not essentially vary from Mr. McLeod's Narrative, noticed in our last volume, excepting that they are more copious, we shall omit them, and present our readers with the following particulars respecting the manners, &c. of the islanders of Loo Choo.

Polygamy is not allowed in Loo Choo as in China, and the king, it appears is the only person permitted by law to have concubines: they invariably spoke with horror of the Chinese practice, which allows a plurality of wives, and were much gratified on learning that the English customs in this respect were similar to those of Loo-choo. The women are not treated so well as we were led to expect from the mildness of character in the men, and their liberality of thinking in general. The upper classes of women are confined a good deal to their houses, and the lower orders perform much of the hard work of husbandry. We saw them at a distance, in great numbers, carrying loads on their heads. Madera says that the women are not treated with much indulgence, being even restricted from using fans; and that when they are met out of doors by the men, they take no notice of one another, whatever may be the degree of relationship or intimacy subsisting between them. The perseverance with which they kept the women from our sight is curious, and leads us to conjecture that the general practice of the island is to seclude the women at all times.

Of their literature, no satisfactory information could be procured. It appears that they have few books in their own language, the greater number on the island being Chinese. Young men of rank are sometimes sent to China to be educated.

We saw no arms of any kind, and the natives always declared that they had none. Their behaviour on seeing a musket fired certainly implied an ignorance of fire-arms. In a cottage at the north end of the island, we saw a spear which had the appearance of a warlike weapon, but we had every reason to believe that this was used for the sole purpose of catching fish, having seen others not very dissimilar actually employed in this way. They looked at our swords and cutlasses, and at the Malay creeses and spears, with equal surprise, being apparently as little acquainted with the one as with the other. The chiefs carried little case

knives in the folds of their robes, or in the girdle, and the lower orders had a larger knife, but these were always of some immediate practical utility, and were not worn for defence nor as ornaments. They denied having any knowledge of war, either by experience or by tradition.

We never saw any punishment inflicted at Loo choo: a tap with the fan, or an angry look, was the severest chastisement ever resorted to, as far as we could discover. In giving orders, the chiefs were mild though firm, and the people always obeyed with cheerfulness. There seemed to be great respect and confidence on the one hand, and much consideration and kind feeling on the other. In this particular, more than in any other that fell under our notice, Loo-choo differs from China, for in the latter country we saw none of this generous and friendly, understanding between the upper and lower classes.

During the intercourse of the English with these people, it is recorded to their honour, that not a single instance of theft occurred; though many hundreds were daily admitted to the temple where the Alceste's stores were deposited, and were allowed to examine whatever they pleased.

Although our voyagers saw no musical instruments of any kind, yet the natives were aware of their use. Almost all of them sing; and the English heard several very sweet airs, chiefly plaintive.

The dress of these interesting islanders is described as being simple and becoming.

Their loose robe was generally made of cotton, and of a great variety of colours. The robe of a grown up person was never flowered or printed over with figures, being generally of a uniform colour, though instances occurred of striped cloths being worn by the chiefs. This robe opened in front, but the edges overlapped, and were concealed by the folds, so as to render it difficult to say whether or not the robe was continued all round; the sleeves were about three feet wide: round the middle was bound a belt or girdle about four or five inches wide, always of a different colour from the dress, and in general richly ornamented with wrought silk and gold flowers. The folds of the robe overhang the belt, but not so much as to hide it: the whole of the dress folds easily, and has a graceful and picturesque appearance. The garments worn by the children were often gaudily printed with flowers. In rainy or

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cold weather, a sort of great coat was worn by the chiefs only, of thick blue cloth, buttoning in front over the robe, and tighter both in body and sleeves than the other.—This cloth resembled the coarse cloth used in China; and it looked like woollen manufacture, and may possibly have been originally brought from England. The sandals worn by all ranks were exactly the same; they were formed of straw wrought into a firm mat to fit the sole of the foot, smooth towards the foot, and ragged underneath: a stiff smooth band of straw, about as thick as one's little finger, passes from that part of the sandal immediately under the ankle and over the lower part of the instep, so as to join the sandal at the opposite side; this is connected with the foremost part of the sandal by a short small straw cord which comes between the great toe and the next one. The upper classes wore stockings of white cotton, not unlike our half stockings, except that they button at the outside, and have a place like the finger of a glove for the great toe.

Their hair is of a jet black, and is kept glossy by juice expressed from a leaf.—There is no variety in the fashion of dressing it; it is pulled tight up all round, and is formed at top into a compact knot, so as to conceal the crown of the head, which is shaved; through the knot are thrust two metal pins, one of which has a square point and flowered head consisting of six leaves or divisions: the other pin has one end sharp, and the other shaped like a scoop: the length of these pins is from four to six inches. We did not see the Prince's, as he remained covered during all the time of his visit; but the Chief of high rank who visited the *Alceste* on the 23rd of September, had the flowered end of one pin studded with precious stones. The higher orders wear, on state occasions, what they called a "hatchee matchee," which is a kind of turban, apparently made by winding a broad band round a cylinder, in such a way, that a small segment of each fold is shewn at every turn, in front above, and behind below; this is effected by giving a slight diagonal direction to each fold. The lower orders occasionally tie a coloured cloth or handkerchief round the head; this they call "sadge;" next the body they wear a thin cotton dress. The men wear no ornaments through their flesh, nor are they tattooed: we saw, indeed, some fishermen who had fish spears marked on their arms, but this does not prevail generally.

The cattle on this island are of a small black breed, and exclusively used for  
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agricultural purposes. Their horses are small and slight, and are much used for riding, of which exercise the natives are very fond. They appear, however, to be entire strangers to carts or other wheel-carriages. Hogs, goats, and poultry, with rice, and great abundance of vegetables, constitute the food of the inhabitants.

Their mode of dressing the ground is neat, and resembles the Chinese, particularly in manuring and irrigating it. This is most attended to where the sugar-cane is cultivated: they have, besides, tobacco, wheat, rice, Indian corn, millet, sweet potatoes, brinjals, and many other vegetables. The fields, which are nicely squared, have convenient walks on the raised banks running round each. Along the sides of the hills, and round the villages, the bamboo and rattan grow to a considerable size.—The pine is the most conspicuous tree on the island, growing to a great height and size, which we infer from seeing canoes built with planks several feet wide; the trees, however, near the temple at Napakiang were not above ninety feet high, and from three to four in girth. The banyan tree of India was seen at several places; the finest one overhung the small temple at Napakiang, which circumstance led to the enquiry whether, as in India, this tree is held sacred, but we could gain no information on this subject.

Of their manufactures it is difficult to speak with certainty. By their own account the silks which they wear are Chinese, but the cotton cloths are made on this and the neighbouring islands; the printed patterns of these are not without elegance. We saw no weaving looms, but as we were only in a few houses, this is not surprising: the webs are thirty-six feet long, and fourteen inches broad. Tobacco-pipes and fans are made at Loo choo; as well as the sepulchral vases, of which there is a manufactory at Napakiang, from whence they are exported to Oonting, and other parts of the island. Some of the pouches of the Chiefs were made of cloth, which they say comes from China; it is exactly like our broad cloth. We tried in vain to learn what goods they send to China in exchange for silks: perhaps sulphur forms a part, which these islands are said to produce, as well as tin. From the number of vessels constantly sailing out and in, it appears that they must have some trade, but our enquiries on this and many other topics, though sedulously pursued, led to nothing satisfactory, owing probably rather to our ignorance of the

language, than to any wish on their part to withhold information; because, on topics which had no reference to the royal family or the women, they in general spoke freely.

We had frequent opportunities of seeing their method of making salt, and an account of it may perhaps be interesting.—Near the sea, large level fields are rolled or beat so as to have a hard surface. Over this is strewn a sort of sandy black earth, forming a coat about a quarter of an inch thick. Rakes and other implements are used to make it of a uniform thickness, but it is not pressed down. During the heat of the day, men are employed to bring water in tubs from the sea, which is sprinkled over these fields by means of a short scoop. The heat of the sun, in a short time, evaporates the water, and the salt is left in the sand, which is scraped up and put into raised receivers of masonry, about six feet by four and five deep. When the receiver is full of the sand, sea water is poured on the top, and this, in its way down, carries with it the salt left by evaporation. When it runs out below at a small hole, it is a very strong brine; this is reduced to salt by being boiled in vessels about three feet wide, and one deep. The cakes resulting from this operation are an inch and a half in thickness.

Of the population of this island we know nothing satisfactory: the natives invariably pleaded ignorance themselves; and as we had no precise data, our estimates were made at random, and as they never agreed with each other, they are not worthy of notice. From the south point of this island, to five or six miles north of Napakiang, an extent of sixteen or eighteen miles, the country is highly cultivated, and is almost entirely covered with villages. All round Port Melville too there are populous villages, but the north, north-east, and eastern places are thinly peopled, and not cultivated to any extent. We saw nothing like poverty or distress of any kind: every person that we met seemed contented and happy. We saw no deformed people, nor any who bore indications of disease, except a few who were marked with the smallpox.

The style of living of those with whom we associated, is generous and free; their custom of carrying about their dinner in boxes, and making little pic-nic parties, is peculiarly striking, and they appeared fully sensible of the advantage of bringing people together in this way, and expressed much satisfaction at the ready way in which we fell into a custom from which all formality was dismissed. They shewed, moreover, a good deal of discernment, and could adapt themselves to the character of

the particular persons they happened to be in company with, in a manner very remarkable; but this was evidently the result not of cunning, but of correct feelings, and of a polite habit of thinking.

Of their manners, little need be added here to what every page of the narrative will show. It ought to be particularly noticed, however, that they are an exceedingly timorous people, and naturally suspicious of foreigners. A stranger visiting Loo-choo ought therefore to keep these features of their character constantly in mind. By imitating Captain Maxwell's wise plan of treating the natives with gentleness and kindness, and showing every consideration for their peculiarities, he will stand the best chance of gaining their good will and confidence. But if he should betray any impatience, or be at all harsh in treating with them, he may rest assured that he will lose much time, and in all probability fail at last in his attempts to establish an unreserved and friendly intercourse.

As Loo-choo, however, lies quite out of the track of trading ships, and does not appear to produce any thing of value itself, and as the inhabitants seem indifferent about foreign commodities, and if they wished to possess them are without money to make purchases, it is not probable that this island will be soon revisited.

The volume concludes with a copious appendix, consisting of charts, nautical instructions, meteorological, geological, and other observations, which are principally valuable to navigators. Mr. Clifford's Vocabulary is preceded by a few observations on the Loo-choo language. The plates, which are neatly coloured, exhibit the most interesting scenery in the island, together with the dresses of the principal chief towns, and materially augment the value of this interesting book, which we closed,—as our English navigators quitted this hospitable spot,—with regret.

*Rhododaphne; or, the Thessalian Spell*, a Poem. 8vo. 7s. Hookham, London, 1818.

THIS Poem would have pleased us much more if it had been ushered into the world with less parade of learning—less appearance of pretence. If it had been given as a Fairy Tale, (and it is nothing more), we should have had no disposition and no right to quarrel with



it, for not being what it did not profess to be. But we are absolved from this restraint, when the author chuses to announce it in the following self-complacent and rather pompous style:—

Among those gifted bards and sages old,  
Shunning the living world, I dwell, and hear,  
Reverent, the creeds they held, the tales they  
told: [ear,  
And from the songs that charmed their latest  
A yet ungathered wreath, with fingers bold,  
I weave, of bleeding love and magic mysteries  
dear.

Still, however, the poem is evidently the production of a cultivated mind; and will doubtless afford much gratification to those readers (an immense majority, by the bye) who are so fortunate as to be willing to accept graceful and melodious versification, and pleasing though obvious thoughts and images, in the place of poetry of a higher kind.

The scene is laid in Greece, as the title of the poem indicates; and the story is simply this:—Rhododaphne, an enchantress in every sense of the word, becomes enamoured of Anthemion, a young Arcadian, who already loves and is betrothed to Callirœe. By the power of her spells Rhododaphne induces Anthemion to believe that his mistress is dead, and succeeds in persuading him to dwell with her in a course of guilty pleasures.—In the midst of these, Uranian Love, in revenge for the violation of his mysteries, destroys the enchantress; and Anthemion returns to his native vale, where he is received and welcomed by Callirœe, and they are finally united. We shall proceed to select some of the most characteristic passages of the poem, that our readers may judge of its execution for themselves. Anthemion, the hero of the tale, is thus described:—

"From Ladon's shores Anthemion came,  
Arcadion Ladon, loveliest tide  
Of all the streams of Grecian name  
Through rocks and sylvan hills that glide.  
The flower of all Arcadia's youth  
Was he: such form and face, in truth,  
As thoughts of gentlest maidens seek  
In their day-dreams: soft glossy hair  
Shadowed his forehead, snowy-fair,  
With many a hyacinthine cluster:  
Lips, that in silence seemed to speak,  
Were his, and eyes of mild blue lustre:  
And even the paleness of his cheek,  
The passing trace of tender care,  
Still shewed how beautiful it were  
If its own natural bloom were there."

The description of the votive wreath which Anthemion comes to offer at the altar of love, in order to secure the health of his beloved Callirœe, is very graceful and pleasing:

He bore a simple wild-flower wreath:  
Narcissus, and the sweet-briar rose;  
Vervain, and flexile thyme, that breathe  
Rich fragrance; modest heath, that glows  
With purple bells; the amaranth bright,  
That no decay nor fading knows,  
Like true love's holiest, rarest light;  
And every purest flower, that blows  
In that sweet time, which Love most blesses,  
When spring on summer's confines presses.

There is considerable grace and beauty in the following reflections on the decay of that "creed sublime" which invested all the forms of external nature with attributes of the mind:—

"By living streams, in sylvan shades,  
Where winds and waves symphonious make  
Sweet melody, the youths and maids  
No more with choral music wake  
Lone Echo from her tangled brake,  
On Pan, or Sylvan Genius, calling,  
Naiad or Nymph, in suppliant song:  
No more by living fountain, falling  
The poplar's circling bower among,  
Where pious hands have carved of yore  
Rude basins for its lucid store  
And reared the grassy altar nigh,  
The traveller, when the sun rides high,  
For cool refreshment lingering there,  
Pours to the Sister Nymphs his prayer.  
Yet still the green vales smile: the springs  
Gush forth in light: the forest weaves  
Its own wild bowers; the breeze's wings  
Make music in their rustling leaves;  
But 'tis no spirit's breath that sighs  
Among their tangled canopies:  
In ocean's caves no Nereid dwells:  
No Orcad walks the mountain-dells:  
The streams no sedge-crowned Genii roll  
From bounteous urn: great Pan is dead;  
The life, the intellectual soul  
Of vale, and grove, and stream, has fled  
For ever with the creed sublime  
That nursed the Muse of earlier time."

The rhyme of the above passage is very various and musical, and the extract is upon the whole a very fair, though favourable, specimen of the author's style. The following pictures of Rhododaphne are of a different kind, but they are not less beautiful:—

"A maiden, on a mossy stone,  
Full in the moonlight, sits alone:  
Her eyes, with humid radiance bright,  
As if a tear had dimmed their light,  
Are fixed upon the moon; her hair  
Flows long and loose in the light soft air;  
A golden lyre her white hands bear;



Its chords, beneath her fingers fleet,  
To such wild symphonies awake,  
Her sweet lips breathe a song so sweet,  
That the echoes of the cave repeat  
Its closes with as soft a sigh,  
As if they almost feared to break  
The magic of its harmony."

"She rose, and loosed her radiant hair,  
And raised her golden lyre in air.  
The lyre, beneath the breeze' wings,  
As if a spirit swept the strings,  
Breathed airy music, sweet and strange,  
In many a wild-phantastic change.  
Most like a daughter of the Sun  
She stood: her eyes all radiant shone  
With beams unutterably bright;  
And her long tresses, loose and light,  
As on the playful breeze they rolled,  
Flamed with rays of burning gold."

We now come to the less pleasing, but not less useful and necessary, part of our task—that of pointing out the faults of the work before us.

The following are examples of the true Della Cruscan:—

"From the deck wine bubbling lightens,  
Winy fragrance fills the gale.  
Gurgling in ambrosial lustre  
Flows the purple-eddy wine."—p. 103.

"Invisible harps symphonious wreathed  
Wild webs of soul-dissolving sound,  
And voices, alternating round,  
Songs, as of choral maidens, breathed."

In like manner a lady's lips are called "primroses of persuasion."—p. 17.

"Marmoreal whiteness," as descriptive of a lady's neck, is very affected; and "deep shadowy lashes," p. 18—"branchy foliage," p. 52—"many-wandering hope," p. 75—"many-wandering wind," p. 95—and "purple pinioned hours," p. 156—are little better than nonsense.

The author appears to have some strange notions about prosody. He invariably accents *response* on the first syllable, "réponse;" and *barriers* on the second, "barriers;" and seems quite undetermined, at present, whether Callirœ shall be a word of three syllables or four; for he makes it sometimes one (p. 123, 146, and 166), and sometimes the other (p. 124 and 164.) At least if this be not what he intends, the lines are unreadable.

As we have closed the book with a pleasing and favourable impression of it, we are willing the reader should receive the same impression from our re-

marks; we shall therefore conclude them by giving what appears to us the best passage in the poem:

"Till habits, pleasures, hopes, smiles, tears,  
"All modes of thinking, feeling, seeing,  
"Of two congenial spirits, blend  
"In one inseparable being.—  
"Dread'st thou this love can change or end?  
"There is no eddy on the stream,  
"No bough that light winds bend and toss,  
"No chequering of the sunny beam  
"Upon the woodland moss,  
"No star in evening's sky, no flower  
"Whose beauty odorous breezes stir,  
"No sweet bird singing in the bower,  
"Nay, not the rustling of a leaf,  
"That does not nurse and feed my grief  
"By wakening thoughts of her.  
"All lovely things a place possessed  
"Of love in my Callirœ's breast:  
"And from her purer, gentler spirit,  
"Did mine the love and joy inherit,  
"Which that blest maid around her threw.  
"With all I saw, and felt, and knew,  
"The image of Callirœ grew,  
"Till all the beauty of the earth  
"Seemed as to her it owed its birth,  
"And did but many forms express  
"Of her reflected loveliness."

We understand this poem is the production of Mr. Peacock, the author of the *Genius of the Thames*; and also of two lively and clever novels, called *Headlong Hall* and *Melincourt*.

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*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late J. C. Lettsom, M.D., F.R.S. &c.* with a selection from his Correspondence. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.L.S. &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 16s. Longman and Co. London. 1817.

WE are rather late in our notice of this work; but, from the character and importance of its contents, it could well afford to wait till the dismissal of more temporary matter. It comprises a very interesting and judicious selection from the voluminous correspondence of the late Dr. Lettsom with most of the celebrated public characters of, we may almost say, the present day. Among numerous other well-known persons, the collection is enriched by letters from the Earl of Buchan, Lord Lansdown, Zimmerman, Linnæus, Jacob Bryant, Granville Sharp, Dr. Franklin, Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Falconer, Dr. Jenner, Cumberland, Boswell, &c.

Prefixed to the correspondence, there is a memoir of Dr. Lettson, ably drawn up by his intimate friend Mr. Pettigrew, to whom the whole of his letters and papers were intrusted. We have rarely, if ever, met with the details of a life of such persevering and consistent utility. From the beginning to the end, Dr. Lettson sacrificed, to the benefit of his fellow-creatures, all his own personal enjoyments, except that noblest of all, the pleasure of doing good. At the very commencement of his career, he reduced himself to beggary, by emancipating all the slaves on his paternal estate, in the West Indies; and afterwards, when he was in the receipt of five thousand a year, his extensive charities kept him always involved; and he himself declares, that he had not taken "one half day's relaxation" for four and twenty years.

We shall now present our readers with some extracts from this work; in the selection of which we shall pay more attention to variety than to order, either of date or subject: they will thus be better enabled to judge of the book than by any character we could give them of it.

We shall begin with some interesting notices respecting various celebrated public characters. The following are of Dr. Johnson:

"Though I ever admired the great extent of his literary abilities, and few perhaps possessed greater, I could never consider him as an *amiable* character. Conscious of the superior dimensions of his own abilities, he treated others who, perhaps, were his inferiors, with a fastidious contempt. He always seemed to me to answer to the idea of a man *hérissé de Grècque*, as the French express it; sententious, oracular, and dogmatical in his assertions; stiff in opinion, and hardly ever adopting that of others, however clear, in opposition to his own; narrow and illiberal in his sentiments, respecting those who differed from him in religious or political tenets, and of those who had not the felicity to be born within the jurisdiction of England. His Dictionary, it must be confessed, has singular merit, and exhibits a great extent of reading and judgment, but "*aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*." I will not recall to your remembrance his foolish and ridiculous definitions of the words *Whig*,

*Tory*, *Excise*, *Pension*, *Pensioner*, *Oats*, *Network*, &c.; but is it not wonderful, that so great a scholar, who had studied the Hebrew language too, should exhibit the words *Sabbath*, *Sabbath*, as synonymous, and signifying a day of rest?"

"I think in the first edition of his Dictionary, explaining "bullock," he calls it a *young cow*. This was certainly more excusable than his national reflections; and still more so than his religious bigotry, which he so often evinces in his Lives of the Poets, particularly under Milton and Watts; but in social company, when he unbended from critical austerity, he afforded the finest dessert to a rational repast. I once dined with him, Wilkes, Boswell, and Lee the American;—what a group! "It was ungrateful," said Lee, "for the Scotch, who, when emigrants, always found an asylum in America, to be the most violent opponents to American independence, and to oppose their benefactors in the cabinet and in the field." "The obligation," replied Boswell, "was not so considerable, when it is understood that the Americans sent the Scotch emigrants to Cape Fear, and such like barren regions." "I think," said Johnson, "they acted like philosophers." "Why?" Boswell enquired. "Because," added Johnson, "If you turn a starved cow into clover, it will soon kill itself by the sudden transition; and if the Scotch, furnished in their own country, had been placed in the more fruitful parts of America, they would have burst by a belly full, like the cattle in clover." Nobody enjoyed a laugh at the expense of the Scotch more than Boswell, at least when it came from Johnson; and the latter appeared to do it in play; but his play was as rough as that of a bear, and you felt fearful of coming within the embraces of so fierce an animal."

"Dr. Johnson and his biographers have employed the press, and been the subject of most conversations ever since he died, *ad Nauseam usque*. That poor man's fate has been singular beyond precedent in the annals of literature. While he lived he was considered as an excellent classic scholar, as the author of several works, some of approved merit, and others of an inferior character, but known as a man of a disposition sour and *intractable*; yet still he might have been handed down to posterity as a tolerable mixt character, in some points respectable: but no sooner was the poor man laid in his grave, than four or five of his most intimate friends took it into their heads, that he merited nothing less than deification; and to work they went with a determined resolution of elevating his cha-

racter beyond that of any that had ever dignified or adorned human nature. But so peculiarly unfortunate have they been in their endeavours, that every effort they made to elevate has operated in a retrograde direction, and these united efforts have dragged him down below mediocrity. His learning appears to be no ways superior to that of many others, whose names have been less known. Of the Hebrew, Saxon, German, and Dutch languages, he knew, I believe, very little; and he ought to have been well versed in the three last, before he attempted to compile a Dictionary of the English Tongue. His political opinions were a jargon of nonsense, his religion (far from manly and rational) a system of dark, gloomy, weak, and slavish superstition. No man seems ever to have had less claim to the character of a philosopher, as his mind was overrun with weak, illiberal, and deep-rooted prejudices. His temper arrogant, contemptuous, and insolent; his disposition vain, conceited, sour, and often malevolent. Upon the whole, he was a most unamiable being; and most of these failings, the intemperate and injudicious zeal of his best friends has, by a strange fatality, brought to light. If the man had virtues (the world indeed gave him credit for many, from the several religious and moral papers published in the Rambler), they were so overlaid with the quantity of base alloy, that the valuable metal was not sufficient to defray the expense of separating it from the dross. Boswell's and Piozzi's works are wonderfully trifling and inconsistent, and greatly resemble those of an author who should write with a professed and avowed design of celebrating the purity, innocence, and chastity of a lady; but this declaration once made, every future page of the work should contain the histories of her intrigues, and of her illicit congress with a hundred different men. I am sorry to hear that Boswell is deaf to every remonstrance, and fear that this affair will end fatally for his intellects. Soame Jenyns's epitaph is excellent."

The first of these extracts is from a letter of Dr. Lettson's; the two last are by Dr. Cuming.

The following relates to Bishop Warburton:—

Whom we may compare, not altogether improperly to a *Blazing Star*, that has appeared in our hemisphere: obscure his origin, resplendent his *light*, irregular his motion, and his period quite uncertain. With such a train of quotations as he carries in his *tail*, and the eccentricity of the vast circuit he takes, the vulgar are alarmed,

the learned puzzled. Something wonderful it certainly portends, and I wish he may go off without leaving some *malignant influence* at least amongst us, if he does not set us on fire.

Dr. Lettson gives the following description of the impressions he received from the characteristic eloquence of Pitt, Fox, and Dundas, at the early part of their career:—

Then rose young Pitt, like old Nestor: all was attention to him. There was a peculiar elegance in his attitude, a fluency and copiousness of expression; dignity in his whole manner, and great decision in his language. I felt a sensation I cannot express in seeing the Phoenix of the great Chatham at twenty-five fix every eye, and arrest submissive attention, from the most respectful senate in the world. Fox followed him with a vehemence, a rapidity, an energy, calculated to confound rather than convert: it was more declamatory than argumentative; more violent than persuasive. I was tired before he had done, though he spoke two hours *only*. I could have listened to Pitt for ever. Dundas, in a broad Scotch accent, followed Fox—he was wonderfully argumentative and candid, without oratorical exertion; his voice filled the house for an hour and a half. At first I felt awkward at his language; but his matter, his manner, and his ease, gave him, next to Pitt, a decided superiority.

The following is an extraordinary instance of memory. The person of whom it is related was the son of the celebrated Whiston, the mathematician. He was for many years a bookseller in London.

One of the most extraordinary instances of memory, and particularly in languages, was in old Whiston, who was my patient, under insanity, for the last five years of his life. The Biographical Dictionary in 12 vols. 8vo. was sent him by a friend, and from memory alone he made about 4000 corrections, if I guess right. Two years afterwards, another person sent him the same work, but another copy, and he made the same corrections again. He wrote many essays for the papers, which were printed; but he could not talk a minute sensibly, though he could write well upon most subjects. I kept a correspondence with him in French without his ever knowing his correspondent. It was forty years since he had had a few lessons by a master, and yet so strong was his recollection, that he wrote in that language with great ease.

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Dr. Lettsom, after an interview with him, speaks thus of our present afflicted monarch :—

We are apt to talk much of the King, as if we were familiar with him; but of all men in the kingdom I think he is the least known: from the little knowledge I possess of him, I believe him to be one of the best informed men in Europe. In speaking German and French he has no hesitation, and he is the finest reader I ever heard. In philosophy, mathematics, mechanics, and in the higher sciences, I doubt whether any character living can claim such a happy combination. He is friendly to his inferiors, and kind to his servants and domestics; and if Heaven grant him health, the great political interests of the country will be safe.

Our next extract shall be from a letter of the Earl of Buchan. It is an address to the people of England, on the pernicious effects of the use of tea and spirituous liquors :—

Brethren,

Remember, that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an inseparable union between virtue and happiness, between prudence and prosperity, between justice and a good name, which is better than riches, between fortitude and tranquillity, between temperance and health. Banish from your borders, therefore, and from your lands, the liquid fire of the West, and the enervating tea of the East, with all their fatal accompaniments. Return again to the invigorating food and beverage of your fathers. Practise industry, frugality, temperance, moderation, obedience to the Lord, and the whole lovely train of virtues.

Thus ye may become truly great and respectable as nations, and happy as individuals, averting, by these means, the horrors and disgrace of slavery, which are the infallible consequences of corruption of manners in the body of the people. These are the sentiments and admonitions of a man, whose soul is penetrated by the desire of your happiness, and of general prosperity; and who wishes to assure you that it is in vain to look for these blessings by any other means, or to attempt to change the eternal rules of right, which Heaven itself has universally ordained.

The following lively and humorous epistle is selected from the correspondence of Dr. Fothergill :—

Your *argumentum ad matrimonium* is *argumentum ad hominem*; and as you have proved so clearly that even a bad wife

(pardon the expression, for it is to be hoped there is no such creature existing) is better than none at all, I mean to reconnoitre the sex with all convenient expedition. Dame Xantippe confessedly stands at the head of ancient termagants, but yet I do not find that her provoked husband once ventured to call her a *bad wife*; probably owing to the reason you assign, *viz.* gratitude for the having taught him philosophy. Now though I revere his pacific character, and earnestly as I pine after philosophy, yet methinks I should wish to attain it at an easier rate than from the curtain-lectures of some of our modern female orators. Many of them are, it must be owned, very handsome, but yet I would not willingly fall into the hands of a *striking* beauty: therefore shall be glad if you can direct me in my choice, for it is no easy matter now-a-days to select an agreeable mate amongst all our feathered tribe. Woman, according to a grave ancient writer, “is a two-footed animal, fond of finery;” which indeed seems to be a tolerably just definition of the whole species, almost without exception. But had he lived in our days he must have added “feathered animals,” for few are found without. Hence the number of pea hens, turkey hens, bantam hens, moor poots, magpies, &c. &c. which strut and flutter about all our watering places. Dr. S..... paid me a visit about ten days before the fatal trigger was drawn; but believe I was no way instrumental in this melancholy event, nor I believe were any of his brethren. A single man in good practice and very easy circumstances; but Love, that tyrant Love, Heavens preserve us! impelled him to adopt one of two desperate expedients—to abandon the mistress whom he did love, and marry a rival whom he did not love, or shoot himself; he chose the latter, so says report. If your French correspondent can direct the aerostatic balance with that nicety which he pretends, he will safely convey the ingenious electrical philosopher along with him to England, without endangering a nephritic paroxysm; though I think there will be some danger of a slight vertigo in crossing the channel, and perhaps a little *air sickness*.

In this age of parodies, the following will amuse our readers. It is done with considerable closeness and spirit :—

#### BOOK OF JUDITH, CH. XX.

1 Now in those days, there went forth a wise man, unto the great city of Bath, the city of warm waters.

2 And he sojourned nigh unto the waters, and many people of all countries and tongues.

3 Those who had legs, but could not walk. Those who had stomachs, but could not eat.

4 Those labouring under grievous pains; and the palsied, and the maimed. Even a great multitude of all creeping things went down unto the great city of Bath.

5 And they forthwith sought out the wise man, who sojourned nigh unto the waters, for he was cunning in the learning of the Greeks and of the Romans.

6 Moreover he was skilled in herbs, for he was a physician of high renown.

7 And no man dared to drink of the waters of the warm springs, or go down into the hot pools, but as the wise man ordained.

8 And he waxed great, and his fame spread throughout the land, even from the city of warm waters unto the great city of the king, where dwelled William the Resuscitator, and John the Antipode.

9 Now William the Resuscitator, and John the Antipode, held close communion with the wise man of Bath, for they loved one another.

10 And they said unto him, Seest thou not that we have taken unto ourselves help-mates, and have raised up seed unto our generation?

11 Moreover they said, These things are savoury and of good report among men, and pleasant to enjoy.

12 And they counselled the wise man to take unto himself an help-mate of the daughters of Bath; and to cleave unto her, and to be as one flesh, and to feel inexpressibles, which surpass the understanding of him who lacketh an help-mate.

13 But the wise man harkened not unto William the Resuscitator and John the Antipode.

14 But hardened his heart, and would not that any man should counsel him. Nay, he scoffed, and in the hardness of his heart reviling said,

15 What meaneth these inexpressibles? Are they not the bitters of Cornubia, that run through the land of Hymen.

16 Nevertheless the wise man had yearnings in his bowels towards an helpmate; howbeit his strength failed him.

17 Overpowered with this conflict, he fell into a deep sleep; and in the midst of the night, even at the twelfth hour, a vision overshadowed him.

We have no room for the remainder of this *jeu d'esprit*. The "physician of high renown" was Dr. Falconer, of Bath; and "William the Resuscitator and John the Antipode" Drs. Hawes and Lettsom.

The following are most interesting notices respecting the truly great Washington. They are related by the excellent Dr. W. Thornton, who lived in habits of personal intimacy with him:—

Come, and partake of his conversations, where thou wilt find such solidity of judgment as shall convince thee that his mind dwells in the midst of great things, and mingles in trifles with difficulty. He is a man of great accuracy, of great forbearance, firm in his friendships, chaste in his opinions and words, correct in his judgment, free from affectation, mild and even meek in his manners, respectful to the meanest person, whose salute he never fails to return; indefatigable in his duties; temperate; he retires early and rises early; is an example in private life; but above all, he is an example in public, of reverence to the Deity, by his regular attendance at church; and in all his actions as Chief Magistrate of our Republic, he invokes the protection of God, and ascribes to Him alone the happiness of our nation!

I intend to collect all I can concerning him; and if I can do nothing with it myself, it may be of service hereafter. I wish it were in my power to do him justice. He has a regular journal of his whole life, particularly during the war, which is all in order; this will be a treat. I have seen in his private closet the trunks that contain these valuable memoirs.

He rides out every morning by daylight, visits all his farms, returns to breakfast, then writes in his library, which is not extensive, answers letters, which are very numerous, dresses and dines at an early hour, between two and three, enjoys a social hour or two, retires sometimes to write, or attend to private affairs, takes tea or coffee, and after reading a little, or sitting with his friends, he retires to rest at nine o'clock, but eats no supper. He is very active and healthy, cheerful, but moderate in all things. He eats with a good appetite, and at breakfast takes honey and butter with bread made of Indian corn (maize), which he eats in preference to the finest wheat bread. It is made in small cakes expressly for him. He takes a moderate glass of wine after dinner, and enjoys a *bon mot*. He sometimes gives one—As he sat at table after dinner, the fire behind him was too large and hot; he complained, and said he must remove; a gentleman observed it behoved the General to stand fire; Washington said, it did not look well for a General to receive the fire behind. On receiving his friends, he gives them a hearty welcome; then says, "Consti-

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der yourself as perfectly at home now, as if in your own house, you know my manner of living, we must all be at our ease without ceremony." Mrs. Washington is a very agreeable, lively, sensible person, and has the remains of great beauty.

We shall now extract a few notices connected with science and the arts. The following is an account of the unfortunate voyage of the Duke de Chartres, in a balloon. It was related to Dr. Lettsom by Count Adriani, who was an eye-witness.

The great balloon filled with gas was full 100 feet diameter—it enclosed a lesser balloon filled with vital air; the view was, that as they mounted, and the gas expanded, the vital air balloon would be squeezed and the air expelled, by a tube for this purpose. The gallery or car fixed to the balloon was wonderfully elegant; it was gilt, and of the most exquisite workmanship. When the Duke de Chartres, and three others entered the gallery, thirty thousand spectators in the Duke's garden were seated, or on their knees, crossing themselves for the safe return of the Duke. It is said the whole was so majestic, that it created the idea of the ascent of a deity. At first the balloon mounted very slowly; but by the addition of inflammable matter, it suddenly was extricated from the trees of the park, and ascended rapidly. It so happened that the valve of the tube of the vital air balloon was left closed, and by the time they were elevated half a mile, it burst with an explosion like a cannon; and unfortunately the shattered materials fell upon the tube of the gas balloon, and stopped the exit of the inflammable air. At the same time the navigators observed that the balloon was gradually stretching and stretching, with the impossibility of clearing the tube for the egress of gas;—they expected every moment that the gas balloon would burst like the internal one—they were then two miles high. In this dilemma, when there were but few moments for consultation, it was resolved that the Duke should perforate the balloon with the point of his sword. The moment he pierced it, it rent from that part to the top through the whole extent of the balloon, which instantly began to fall: but so great a body, still containing an air not very miscible with vital air, fell so gently as not thereby to endanger their lives. In the Duke's park was a piece of water on which they could look down, expecting to be irretrievably immersed. This great machine, however, fell on the ground, on the

edge of the water; but still they could not extricate themselves, while the balloon seemed rolling into the water; they had a rope with them, one end of which they threw out in hopes of being buoyed up by the aid of some boys playing near the water; but these were so intimidated by the appearance of an object so great and unexpected, that they all fled, except one, who had the courage to take hold of the rope, and thereby save the navigators from apparent drowning. Upon this boy the Duke has settled about 20*l.* a year for life.

The following are, perhaps, the first notices that reached this country, on a subject that has lately attracted much of the public attention. The first is from Dr. Rush, the second from Dr. W. Thornton, both of Philadelphia.

Mr. Rumsay possesses a very uncommon mechanical genius. He has invented a boat which sails by means of steam, four miles an hour against the stream; he expects to increase the velocity of this boat to ten miles an hour, by the application of the principles of his new steam-engine to the discovery. His modesty is equal to his talents for invention. In behalf of his friends (who are among the worthiest citizens,) I write to you in his favour. Your name and character are well known in our city. We look up to you to protect genius, to detect and defeat fraud, and to reward industry and integrity in a country which has exhibited so many shining examples of them, all in the promotion of science.

I find the company, of which Mr. Rumsay is principal, has procured a letter of introduction to thee from our good and worthy friend, Dr. Rush. He pretends (Rumsay I mean) to be the inventor of the steam-boat. I have, however, inclosed thee a couple of pamphlets, proving he got it from Mr. Fitch, of Philadelphia. These pamphlets were published before I had any thing to do in the affair, and on becoming acquainted with it fully, I purchased four shares, or one tenth, of Mr. Fitch's discovery. The boat is to be tried this evening or to-morrow, and I will endeavour to give thee an account of it. Ours is moved with paddles, placed at the stern, and worked by a small steam-engine.

I invented, some time ago, a steam cannon, with which, by one charge of water, I fired thirty balls with great force and no noise. Twenty-four balls in two minutes, &c. Dr. Franklin told me to lay the discovery before the Philosophical Society,

which I may some time hence think of doing; but it is not a subject that I should be tempted to lay before the meeting.

We shall now close our extracts from this very entertaining work, by giving a few detached anecdotes.

I remember at Spa to have been addressed by a beggar in very classical Latin. I had just been under an Albinus, a Gaubius, and a Van Ruyen, when this language was more familiar to me than is it at present; and I confess seldom met with it purer than in the mouth of the beggar.

You were surprised I doubt not, by meeting a mendicant of Spa who was so well versed in the Augustan dialect. I remember being equally so by a Parisian *Fiacre*, in stepping into his coach in the *Place du Palais Royal*. He accosted me in very pure Latin, and maintained a conversation for a quarter of an hour.

I passed one day with Dr. Franklin at Spithead, with Sir J. Banks and the late Dr. Solander, (one of the most pleasant men I ever met with) when they went to smooth the water with oil.—Lord Loughborough was of the party. I remember there was but little conversation, except from Solander, and a laughable scene between an officer on board the ship and Dr. Franklin, on the properties of thunder and lightning. The officer continually contradicted the Doctor with saying, "Sir, you are quite wrong in your opinion; Dr. Franklin says so and so; the Doctor and you are quite contrary in your ideas. I never will allow, Sir, that Dr. F. is wrong. No, Sir; I am sure he is right, and you are wrong, begging your pardon." The Doctor never altered a feature at the conversation. All the company enjoyed a laugh except the disputants.

"*Ah! mon Dieu!*" said a silly Frenchman to a gentleman who acquainted him that he was born in Switzerland, "*est il permis d'être né en Suisse?*"

A well-known miser, not having given an entertainment during a summer, and his ice-house remaining still quite full in the month of January, his steward asked him what he should do with all the ice? 'Why,' replied Mr. B——, 'let it be given to the poor!'

We cannot conclude without recommending this work to the reader. About half of the first volume is occupied by Mr. Pettigrew's Memoir of Dr. Lettson's life: the remainder of that volume, and the whole of the second, comprise the correspondence. The third

volume, which is published in a separate form, contains a great number of papers on various subjects connected with medicine, which cannot fail to be read with deep interest by professional men.

*Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.* Vol. I. 8vo. Philadelphia. 1817.

WHILE the various philosophical and literary Societies of Europe, and we may add of our own country in particular, are laudably and honourably engaged in the diffusion of science, our Transatlantic brethren are not inattentive to the same important objects. The *American Philosophical Society*, established at Philadelphia, in 1769, has published several volumes of its "*Transactions*," containing numerous valuable memoirs in the various departments of science. The *American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, instituted in 1780, is successfully pursuing the same career; and in addition to various medical, agricultural, and other societies, which have been formed in different parts of the American Union, Philadelphia has had the honour of giving birth to the "*Academy of Natural Sciences*," of whose Journal we are about to present some account to our readers.

This Society, it appears, has been instituted for many years; and its members, whose labours have hitherto been chiefly of a private nature, have at length come to the determination of communicating to the public such facts and observations as, having appeared interesting to them, are likely to prove interesting to other friends of natural science. They do not profess to make any periodical communication; but, well knowing how desirable it is that persons engaged in similar pursuits, should be made acquainted as early as possible with what has been done by their fellow labourers in the fields of science elsewhere, they have announced their intention of publishing their Journal occasionally, whenever they may have collected materials worthy of publication, as early in all cases, yet at the same time with as little shew, and at as small expense, as possible. We admire this

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resolution; and cannot but wish that the Transactions of some of our Societies were published on a similar principle. The results of their labours, we are sure, would be more widely, as well as more efficiently, circulated; and the benefit arising from their discoveries would in consequence be more extensively diffused.

Six numbers of the '*Journal of the Academy of Natural Society of Philadelphia*' are now before us, containing seventeen memoirs on various subjects of natural history and botany, most of them new genera and new species, which consequently are unknown to the majority of European naturalists. As, however, all these memoirs do not admit of abridgment, we shall briefly indicate their titles, and extract such interesting particulars as may be readily understood without the aid of the engravings with which they are accompanied.

I. *Description of six new species of the Genus FIROLA*, (belonging to the order of Molluscæ) observed by Messrs. Le Sueur and Peron, in the Mediterranean, in March 1809.

II. *Account of a North American quadruped, supposed to belong to the Genus Ovis*. By George Ord.

In the Journal of the Exploratory voyage of Captains Lewis and Clarke in the interior of the vast continent of America, there is an account of a quadruped that appears not to have excited the attention which it deserves; it is there called a mountain sheep, from the animals of this kind inhabiting the rocky and most inaccessible parts of mountains. This memoir contains a description of the skin of one of these animals (for they have not hitherto been taken alive). The Linnæan Society of London is in possession of another skin. It is not, however, yet determined whether this animal is to be classed among the antelope or sheep genus, or whether it forms an intermediate genus between them.

III. *Description of seven species of American fresh water and land shells, not noticed in the systems*. By Thomas Say.

IV. *Description of several new species of North American insects*, by the

same gentleman, who has also contributed—

V. *A memoir on a new genus of the Crustacea, and the species on which it is established*; and

VI. *An account of the Crustacea of the United States*. This memoir is a very valuable addition to natural history. We extract the following new fact relative to the habits of that well known shell fish, the crab.

It often buries itself in the sand so that no part is visible but the eyes and interior antennæ: these last are then in continual motion, the bifid terminal joint acting as forceps to seize and convey to its mouth the small molluscous animals for food. They are so numerous that the sein fishermen often reject them. The shell is cast annually, generally in the spring, and they are then known by the name of soft-shell crab, are very delicate, and in particular request for the table: in this state the crab is incapable of any defence against its enemies; the male usually retires to a secluded situation for security, but the adult female is protected by a male, whose shell is hard, they are then called *double crabs*. It is sometimes infested by a small worm resembling an *Ascaris*, in considerable numbers; these have occurred to the number of two between each of the lamellæ of the branchia. I have seen them confined to the branchia of the left side only, those of the opposite side were perfectly free in one instance. Worm short, filiform, a little attenuated and flattened before, pale yellowish, extremities rounded, body silvery above and spotted with red.

VII. Mr. Say has likewise communicated descriptions of several new species of land and fresh water shells of the United States.

VIII. *Observations on the Genus Eriogonum and the natural order Polygonææ of Jussieu*. By Thomas Nuttall.

IX. *Account of two new genera of Plants, and of a species of TILLEA and LIMOSELLA, recently discovered on the banks of the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia*. By the same.

Mr. Nuttall is an Englishman, well known among botanists for his skill in the history and nature of plants, and also for the ardour with which he pursues his favourite study. He has, we

believed, accompanied two or three voyages of discovery in the interior of America, and has repeatedly exposed himself to danger, in the acquisition of rare or new specimens of plants. These two memoirs are highly creditable to him as a botanist, but they do not admit of abridgment.

X. *Description of three new species of the genus Raja.* By C. A. Le Sueur.

XI. *A short description of five (supposed) new species of the genus Muræna.* By the same.

XII. *Description of two new species of the genus Gadus* (cod-fish, found in the fresh water lakes and rivers of North America.) By the same.

XIII. *Description of a new species of the genus Cyprinus.* By the same.

XIV. *Account of an American species of Tortoise, not noticed in the systems.* By the same.

This animal was discovered by M. Le Sueur in a marsh on the borders of Lake Erie: from its shell being marked with semi-concentric lines of yellow, black, and red, that present the appearance of a geographical map, that intelligent naturalist gives the animal the trivial name of the Geographical Tortoise.

XV. *Description of the Calostomus, a new genus of fishes, of the order Abdominales, with its characters and species.* By the same.

A very important addition to ichthyology.

XVI. *Some account of the insect known by the name of the Hessian Fly, and of a parasitic insect that feeds on it.* By Thomas Say.

XVII. *Account of an American species of the genus Tantalus, or Ibis.* By George Ord.

This is supposed to be the same bird as the Mexican Ibis, described by our accurate ornithologist, the late Dr. Latham.

This portion of the Journal of the Philadelphian Academy of Natural Sciences, is illustrated with several neat engravings; the typography is very neat, and the cheap and unassuming manner in which the Society has communicated the result of its labours to the public, enhances the value of its papers,

which really are a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the natural sciences.

*Magna Britannia*; being a Topographical account of the several counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F.R.S. &c., and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. vol V. containing Derbyshire, large 4to. £3. 10s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1817.

Messrs. Lysons have long been known as two of the most intelligent and indefatigable students of British Antiquities; and the esteem, in which their former publications are deservedly held, for their accuracy and for the valuable information which they contain, will not be withheld from the volume now under consideration. It is the fifth of a work that comes forward with peculiar commendations, as filling up an important chasm in English Literature.\* The larger and most valuable county histories are for the most part of extreme rarity and high in price, so that few can have access to them: even Camden's *Britannia*, greatly improved as it has been by the labours of Bishop Gibson, and especially of the late Mr. Gough, exhibits only a partial sketch of the topography and antiquities of Britain. The *Magna Britannia* of Messrs. Lysons obviates every difficulty; and while it represents each county, not in the minute details required in a specific work of topography, yet in more copious manner than Camden and his continuators have done, it will be found to contain a full and accurate description of every thing that is really worthy of note.

The volume consists of two principal divisions; the first contains the general history of Derbyshire, and the second its parochial history.

The *General History* embraces a view of the early inhabitants of this county, together with the principal events in English history that have taken place

\* The four preceding volumes contain accounts of Bedford, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, Cambridge, Cornwall, and Cumberland. And it is worthy of remark, that no complete histories were published of the four first of these counties, before those communicated to the public by Messrs. Lysons.

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in it; its ecclesiastical and civil divisions, monasteries, colleges, and antient hospitals, borough and market towns, fairs, population, division of property at the time of the domesday survey, and of the nobility, baronets, and gentry of the county, together with their principal seats, forests and deer parks. The arms of the nobility and gentry are accurately described; and many of them are very neatly engraved on wood. To those who are curious in family history, this portion of the work cannot fail to present a large fund of recondite and interesting information.

These topics are succeeded by a geographical and geological description of the county, including its boundaries and extent, soils and strata, surface and scenery, rivers, navigable canals, and roads. The natural history and produce of Derbyshire afford materials for an interesting section.

The lead mines of course occupy a principal place in this part of the work.

It is well ascertained that the Derbyshire lead-mines were worked by the Romans, and probably by the Britons. They are chiefly in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and the lower part of the Peak, as far north as Castleton. There are lead mines also in the parishes of Ashover, Crich, and Calke, and lead-ore has been found in Turndich and Mugginton. The whole number of lead-mines, enumerated by Mr. Farey in his Agricultural Survey, amounts to about 250; of which number, twenty-two are stated to produce an abundant supply of ore.\* Pilkington states, that the mines in the wapentake of Wirksworth yielded 1306 tons of lead in 1782, those in the parish of Crich, 200 tons. The Ashover mines, he states, had then produced 2011 tons annually for six years, and the Gregory mine alone, in that parish, from 1758 to 1783, 1511 tons annually.† The annual quantity produced from the High-Peak mines, he estimates at 2000 tons, and the whole of the annual quantity raised in Derbyshire, at between 5 and

\* The productive mines are stated to be in the parishes or chapelries of Ashover, Matlock, Cromford, Wirksworth, Bonsall, Youlgrave, Elton, Winster, Hope, Eyam, Great Longdon, and Monyash.

† The lead raised from the Gregory mine, from 1758 to 1806, when the concern was given up, produced a clear profit of 100,000*l.* after expending upwards of 23,000*l.* in making trials for the discovery of new veins, &c.

6000 tons. Of late years, not above half that quantity has been raised, many mines having ceased working on account of the low price of lead.\* The most productive mine of late years has been the Gang mine in the liberty of Cromford, in the parish and Wapentake of Wirksworth.

The mines in the Peak and in the wapentake of Wirksworth belonged to the crown at an early period. The Survey of Domesday mentions three mines at Wirksworth, and one in each of the manors of Crich, Ashford, Bakewell, and Mestresford. The King's mine at Wirksworth was granted to Robert del Don by Edward I.: that of Crich, which had been granted by King John to Hubert Fitz Ralph, was confirmed by Edward II. to Roger de Belers in 1325. The Devonshire family have long been lessees of the mines in the hundred of High-Peak. The lease of those in the wapentake of Wirksworth, was in the family of Rowles, and having been lately sold under a decree of chancery, is now vested in Richard Arkwright, Esq.

The mines and miners of Derbyshire are governed by certain ancient customs and regulations which were ascertained by a jury under a commission granted in the year 1287. The mining concerns are under the superintendence of an officer called a bar-master, who holds courts twice a year. At these courts, are decided all questions respecting the duties payable to the crown, or the lessee; controversies relating to working the mines, and punishments are inflicted for all offences committed upon mineral property. Debts incurred in working the mines are cognizable also in the bar-mote courts, which are held at Monyash for the Peak, and at Wirksworth for the wapentake.

The ancient punishment for stealing ore, on the third conviction, was, that the offender's hand should be struck through with a knife into the baft into the stow, where it was to remain until the offender was released by death, unless he loosed himself by cutting off his hand.

One of the most remarkable of the ancient mining customs is that by which any adventurer who shall discover a vein of lead, unoccupied in the king's field, has a right to work it on the land of any person, without making any compensation to the proprietor: this custom is still in force, but it is understood that gardens, orchards, and highways, are excepted. It is the office of the bar-master, being applied to for

\* In the year 1808 it was from 35*l.* to 40*l.* per Hull-fodder, from which it has gradually fallen to between 15 and 18*l.*



that purpose, to put adventurers into possession of such veins by them discovered. The duties or tolls payable to the crown, and to the lord of the manor are of great antiquity: they vary very much in different parts of the Peak. Tithes are paid for lead-ore in the parishes of Eyam and Wirksworth. The brazen dish, by which the measure of the ore is regulated, is kept at Wirksworth: the records of the bar-mote court, which was kept in ancient times at the castle of the Peak, are now at Chatsworth.

The laws and customs of the mines vary in different manors, as well as the amount of tolls paid.

The lead of Derbyshire was originally smelted by wood-fires on hills, in the open air. Mr. Farey has given a list of the places where this process was carried on. This inconvenient mode was succeeded by what were called hearth furnaces. Pilkington says, that two of these remained in the county at the time of his writing, (about 1789,) but Mr. Farey, in his Agricultural Survey, states, that the last hearth-furnace (which was at Rowsley) was pulled down about the year 1780; and that another at Hazleford-bridge, near Hathersage, had been pulled down some time before. The same writer says, that a company of Quakers introduced the improved cupola furnace, now in use, from Wales, and erected one at Celtsedge in Ashover. The smelting business has of late been on the decline, and there are now only nine cupolas in the county; two of these have two furnaces each.

A considerable quantity of lead is sent from Cromford to Derby, where it is used in making white lead, red lead, sheet lead, pipes, and shot: the remainder is for the most part sent down the canal from Chesterfield to coasting vessels in the Trent, for the London and Hull markets.

Calamine or oxide of zinc, black jack, oxide of manganese, iron, coals, and several other metals and minerals are also produced in this country; which is particularly celebrated for its fine fluor spar, the more beautiful specimens of which spar called blue john, are wrought into vases and various ornamental articles of furniture, &c. at the manufactory in Derby.

Derbyshire holds a distinguished place among the manufacturing counties. The earliest manufacture, noticed in history as connected with this county

Is that of wool, which seems to have been established before the reign of King

John, when an exclusive privilege of dying cloth was granted to the burgesses of Derby. Three fulling-mills at Derby are spoken of in Queen Mary's charter. The woollen manufacture is now chiefly carried on in the parish of Glossop, on the borders of Yorkshire, in which are not less than seven factories and four fulling-mills. Blanket weaving is carried on at Whittington; worsted spinning at Derby, Melbourne, Tideswell, &c.

The silk-mill was first introduced into Derbyshire in the beginning of the last century; the improved machinery was brought over from Italy about the year 1717. The silk manufacture has increased, and is still flourishing at Derby.

The manufacture of stockings was introduced at Derby about the same time as the silk-mills; and Derby is one of the four towns\* which are esteemed the chief seat of the stocking manufacture. The manufactures of Derby acquired additional celebrity by the ingenious discovery of Mr. Jedidiah Strutt, who introduced a machine for making ribbed stockings about the year 1755: this species of goods acquired the name of the Derby Rib. The stocking manufacture is chiefly carried on in private dwellings, in the towns and neighbourhood of Derby and Chesterfield, and most of the villages on the eastern side of the county.†

The manufacture of cotton, except what was used in making stockings, does not appear to have been introduced into Derbyshire before the year 1771, when Sir Richard Arkwright established one of the first cotton-mills on the improved principles at Cromford. In 1773, those two eminent benefactors to their country, whose industry and talents contributed so largely to the extension of its manufactures, the late Mr. Jedidiah Strutt and Sir Richard Arkwright, in conjunction with Mr. Samuel Need, made at Derby the first successful attempt, to establish the manufacture of calicoes in this kingdom. This county, therefore, as having been the cradle of some of the most important branches of the cotton manufacture, stands in the highest rank in point of interest, and may be reckoned almost the first with respect to the extent of its concerns. In 1787, the number of cotton-mills in England, Wales, and Scotland, are said to have been 143; in England only, 119: of these, 41 were in Lancashire, and 22 in Derbyshire. The number of cotton-mills in Derbyshire alone

\* The others are, Leicester, Loughborough, and Nottingham.

† All the townships in which this manufacture is carried on are enumerated in the third volume of Farey's Survey.

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is now 112, of which one half are in the parish of Glossop: there are several others in the Peak, (at Castleton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Tideswell, &c.) There are cotton-mills also at Matlock, Crich, Pleasley, Sawley, Measham, &c.

Very numerous also are the factories connected with the cotton trade. It is stated by Mr. Farey, that there are in this county 43 factories for calico weaving; 15 bleaching grounds; four calico-printing works (in the parish of Glossop); three cambric-weaving factories (in the same parish); two for fustian-weaving; eight for muslin weaving (chiefly in Glossop); two for tape weaving; and four mills for making candle-wicks. Machines for the cotton factories, stocking-frames, &c., are made at Derby, Alfreton, Glossop, Belper, Heanor, Matlock, Butterley, &c.

The linen manufacture is not of great extent in Derbyshire. Flax spinning is carried on, and there are linen-yarn mills in the parishes of Ashover, Matlock, Glossop, Brampton, and Crich; linen weaving in Ashover, Brampton, Belper, Turnditch, &c.; tape weaving and cambric weaving in Glossop, and lace weaving in Derby and Melbourne.

There are 28 tan-yards in various parts of the county; nine skimmers, four curriers, and five factories of white leather. At Hartshorn is a mill for oiled and chamois leather. Shoes are made for the wholesale trade at Chesterfield and other places. In this county there are 12 dye-houses, nine paper-mills, 13 rope-walks, and three whipcord manufactories.

There are red and white lead works at and near Derby, and red lead works in the parish of Chesterfield, at Alderwasley, and at Lea-wood; there is a shotmill at Derby.

Besides the smelting houses for lead already noticed, there are numerous iron furnaces, there are various manufactures connected with the iron trade, which are carried on to a great extent.

The cast-iron works at Chesterfield, Butterley, &c., carried on very extensive manufactures of cannon, cannon-balls, &c., during the war. Agricultural tools are manufactured in various parts of the county. Scythes, sickles, hoes, and spades, are made chiefly in the northern part of the county, between Chesterfield and Sheffield; there are three factories of reaping-hooks and seven of sickles, in the parish of Eckington; eight scythe-smiths in Norton, five in Eckington, and four in Dronfield. Cutlery, and other steel articles are made at Derby, Chesterfield, and in the villages

to the north of the last mentioned town. Spurs and bridle-bits are made at Belsover and New Brampton; needies at Hathersage.

There are six chain manufactories, chiefly in the north part of the county. Nail-making is carried on to a great extent, chiefly at and in the neighbourhood of Belper; though of late the trade has experienced a considerable check. Nails from cast iron are made at Dronfield and New-Brampton.

There are ten grindstone mills in this county, three of which are at Upper Padley and the others in the neighbourhood of Dronfield, Eckington, and Norton. Whetstones and hones are made in great quantities within a few miles north-east of Derby, and sent into the southern counties.

There is a large manufactory of spar or floor ornaments at Derby, and saw-mills for marble and stone, at Bonsall, Leabridge, and Wirksworth.

At Derby is a long-established porcelain manufactory: there is a porcelain manufactory also at Pinxton. There are potteries at and near Chesterfield, Alfreton, Belper, Ilkeston, Gresley, Hartshorn, Tickenhall, &c. Tobacco-pipes are made at Chesterfield and at New-Brampton. Hats are made in considerable quantities, for exportation, at Alfreton, Chesterfield, &c. At Chesterfield is a carpet manufactory.

Besides the manufactories already mentioned, Mr. Farey enumerates among others one glass-house, one gun-powder mill, a brass-foundry, at Ashborne; mills for grinding colours at Bonsall and Derby; a manufactory of button-moulds at Whitington, and several mills for crushing bones, used for the purposes of manure.

The antiquities of Derbyshire are very numerous, and exhibit vestiges of British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman art: an interesting account of the British and Roman stations is communicated by the Bishop of Cloyne, but these, as well as the remains of ecclesiastical and civil architecture, our limits compel us to pass in silence. But, among the singular usages observed in this county, we cannot omit to notice the annual custom observed at Tissington, of dressing the wells or springs. These are five in number, situated in different parts of the village, and yield a remarkable clear water. On Holy Thursday they are adorned with flowers, arranged in various devices, and accompanied with inscriptions, by the persons on

whose premises they are situated. This is performed with boards cut to the size and form of the subject intended to be represented, and covered with moist clay, in which the flowers are inserted, and the petals of flowers forming a sort of mosaic work. These boards, thus ornamented, are fixed at the back of the spring, which appears to issue from under them. There is service in the church on that day, and a sermon, after which each of the wells is visited, and the three Psalms for the day, with the Epistle and Gospel, are read, one at each well; after which a psalm is sung by the church singers, accompanied by a band of music.

We now come to the periodical history, in which the parishes are arranged alphabetically. The chief descents of landed property, and such particulars as can be collected respecting them, are here presented to the reader with the utmost brevity consistent with perspicuity. Considering the multiplicity of objects which our authors have had occasion to notice, we are surprised at the comprehensive yet full notices which they have been enabled to present. A map and thirty five other beautifully executed engravings illustrate this volume. There are also thirty one views of this county, published in a detached form, and representing the most beautiful spots in Derbyshire; they are engraved in the best manner, after the drawings of Mr. Farington.

We here close our notice of this valuable work; whence, if our limits had permitted, we could have extracted numerous curious and interesting particulars; but the preceding brief account will suffice to shew that it is one of the completest specimens of Topographical history that is extant.

*Beppo: a Venetian Story.* 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
Murray, London. 1818.

THIS lively and satirical poem has been widely circulated, and is well calculated to amuse a vacant half hour. The fable is briefly as follows:

Beppo, or Guiseppe, a Venetian trader, is shipwrecked on the coast of Turkey, becomes of course a slave, and undergoes the usual treatment of Chris-

tian slaves; at length, weary of this mode of life, he joins a pirate, accumulates wealth, and returns to Venice to spend the remainder of his days in peace, and die in the bosom of the church. Such is the story of Beppo himself. During his absence an under-plot is carried on by his wife, who, tired of living in lonely solitude, has recourse to the solace usual with desolate ladies. She associates herself with an Italian Count, a finished coxcomb; with whom she goes to every ball, feast, and amusement in her power. Of this important personage we have the following graphic description—

And then he was a Count, and then he knew  
Music and dancing, fiddling, French and  
Tuscan,

The last not easy be it known to you,

For few Italians speak the right Etruscan;

He was a critic upon Operas too,

And knew all niceties of the sock and buskin,

And no Venetian audience could endure a

Song, scene, or air, when he cried "Seccatura."

His "bravo" was decisive, for that sound

Hush'd "Academie" sigh'd in silent awe,

The fiddlers trembled as he look'd around,

For fear of some false note's detected flaw;

The "prima Donna's" tuneful heart would

bound,

Dreading the deep damnation of his "bah!"

Soprano, basso, even the contrasalto,

Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto.

No wonder such accomplishments should turn

A female head, however sage and steady,

With scarce a hope that Beppo could return,

In law he was almost as good as dead, he

Nor sent, nor wrote, nor show'd the least

concern,

And she had waited several years already,

And really, if a man won't let us know

That he's alive, he's dead, or should be so.

Among other places of amusement which they frequent, the carnival is too lively a scene to be passed in silence by the poet; he has accordingly pourtrayed it with much liveliness and fancy—

The moment night with dusky mantle covers

The skies (and the more duskily the better),

The time less liked by husbands than by lovers,

Begins, and prudery flings aside her fetter;

And gaiety on restless tiptoe hovers,

Giggling with all the gallants who beset her;

And there are songs and quavers, roaring, hum-

ming,

Guitars and every sort of strumming.

And there are dresses splendid, but fantastical,

Masks of all times and nations, Turks and

Jews, [nastical,

And Harlequins and Clowns, with feats gym-

Greeks, Romans, Yankee Doodles and Hindoos,

All kinds of dress except the ecclesiastical,

All people as their fancies hit may choose;

But no one in those parts may quiz the Clergy,

Therefore take heed, ye Freethinkers, I

charge ye.

You'd better walk about begirt with briars,  
 Instead of coat and small-clothes, than put on  
 A single stitch reflecting upon friars,  
 Although you swore it only was in fun,  
 They'd haul you o'er the coals and stir the fires  
 Of Phlegethon with every mother's son,  
 Nor say one mass to cool the cauldron's bubble  
 That boil'd your bones, unless you paid them  
 double.

The return of Beppo does not make any material alteration in their arrangements, and the tale terminates auspiciously.

We were much amused with the following sprightly contrast between Italy and England—

For all those sinful doings I must say,  
 That Italy's a pleasant place to me,  
 Who love to see the sun shine every day,  
 And vines (not nail'd to walls) from tree to tree,  
 Festoon'd, much like the back-scene of a play,  
 Or melo-drame which people flock to see,  
 When the first act is ended by a dance,  
 In vineyards copied from the South of France.

I like on autumn evenings to ride out  
 Without being forced to bid my groom be sure  
 My cloak is round his middle strapp'd about,  
 Because the skies are not the most secure;  
 I know too, that if stopp'd upon my route,  
 Where the green alleys windingly allure,  
 Reeling with grapes red waggons choak the way,  
 In England 'twould be dung, dust, or a dray.

I also like to dine on *becafica*,  
 To see the sun-set, sure he'll rise to-morrow,  
 Not through a misty morning, twinkling weak as  
 A drunken man's dead eye in maudlin sorrow,  
 But with all Heaven t' himself: that day will  
 break as

Beauteous as cloudless, nor be forced to borrow  
 That sort of farthing candlelight which glimmers  
 Where reeking London's smoky cauldron simmers.

I love the language, that soft, bastard Latin,  
 Which melts like kisses from a female mouth,  
 And sounds as if it should be writ on satin,  
 With syllables which breathe of the sweet  
 South,  
 And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in  
 That not a single accent seems uncouth.  
 Like our harsh northern whistling, grunting  
 guttural, [ter all,  
 Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit, and sput-

The following passage might have been as well written at Bath or Clifton as at Venice:—

"Now Laura moves along the joyous crowd,  
 Smiles in her eyes, and simpers on her lips;  
 To some she whispers, others speaks aloud;  
 To some she curtsies, and to some she dips,  
 Complaints of warmth, and this complaint  
 avow'd,

Her lover brings the lemonade, she sips;  
 She then surveys, condemns, but pities still  
 Her dearest friends for being dress'd so ill.

"One has false curls, another too much paint,  
 A third—where did she buy that frightful  
 turban?

A fourth's so pale she fears she's going to faint,  
 A fifth looks vulgar, dowdyish, and sub-  
 urban,

VOL. VIII. No. 44, Lit. Pan. N. S. May 1.

A sixth's white silk has got a yellow taint,

A seventh's thin muslin surely will be her  
 bane,

And lo! an eighth appears,—'I'll see no more!'—  
 For fear, like Banquo's kings, they reach a score.

"The morning now was on the point of  
 breaking,

A turn of time at which I would advise  
 Ladies who have been cancing, or partaking  
 In any other kind of exercise,

To make their preparations for forsaking

The ball-room ere the Sun begins to rise,  
 Because when once the lamps and candles fail,  
 His blushes make them look a little pale.

"I've seen some balls and revels in my time,

And staid them over for some silly reason,

And then I looked, (I hope it was no crime,)

To see what lady best stood out the season;

And though I've seen some thousands in their  
 prime, [on,

Lovely and pleasing, and who still may please  
 I never saw but one, (the stars withdrawn,)

Whose bloom could after dancing dare the  
 dawn."

From the uniformity of its appearance with Lord Byron's poems, as well as on account of its ardent praise of foreign beauty, this poem has been ascribed to his Lordship. It is, however, too sprightly to be the production of his sombre muse. We have heard this *jeu d'esprit* ascribed to various authors; but we believe that we are not incorrect in referring it to Mr. Frere, whom report states to be the author of the lively and satirical "Specimen of a National Poem," lately published under the name of Messrs. Whistcraft.

*Report of a Committee of the Linnæan Society of New England, relative to a large Marine Animal, supposed to be a Serpent, seen near Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in August, 1817. 8vo. Price 4s Souter. London. 1818.*

We have been waiting some time for the appearance of this pamphlet, which describes an animal certainly rare, but still more certainly not imaginary, whatever some have supposed. We are obliged to Mr. Souter for reprinting the American tract; and we recommend this accession to Natural History, to the consideration of gentlemen who delight in that study.

The philosophic mind, reasoning on just principles, is cautious to avoid extremes: it never pronounces that a thing cannot be, when credible evidence is given of the reality of its existence;

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nor does it believe every unfounded report, or confide in the exaggerations of inconsiderate credulity. For ourselves, we confess, that we have long made up our minds on the indifference of dimensions to the wisdom and power of creative energy; but, if any thing appear more extraordinary than another, it is the infinitely minute particles of existence which, under the most powerful microscopes, baffle observation. We discern them, rather than see them; they live, they move, they display, (in the sun-shine) the prismatic colours; but their form eludes discovery, and their properties continue unknown. A perfect contrast to these are such creatures as that recorded in the Report before us,—a Sea Serpent, estimated at the amazing length of one hundred feet.

This creature was seen at several times in the month of August 1817; and by a considerable number of witnesses, some on shore, some on board of vessels and boats, who were sufficiently near him to make correct observations, provided a certain degree of consideration for personal safety did not steal across the mind, and beguile the eye in its judgment of dimensions and distances, of motions and powers. In the description of this creature the evidence, which is taken before a magistrate and confirmed by oath, supposes him to be from fifty to eighty, ninety, or even a hundred feet in length; his bulk about the size of a half barrel; his head something like the head of a rattlesnake (i. e. flattish) and equal in size to that of a horse. His colour, a dark brown; his back formed into bunches; his motion vertical; occasionally very swift; not less than a mile in a minute; but more commonly about a mile in three minutes. He could bend himself for the purpose of turning, bringing his head into contact with his tail; or could coil himself into a moderately small compass! but, his chief motion was vertical; and when he sunk in the water, he went down like a rock. Under his throat and belly was a white stripe. He was fired at, and supposed to be struck by the ball; but he shewed no signs of feeling, or of suffering. He sunk down, and went

under one boat; but, it is affirmed, that another specimen passed over a vessel; and so terrified the sailors in it, that they ran immediately into the hold, to conceal themselves. This was, undoubtedly, a fair opportunity for estimating his whole length, which has not yet been seen—but these witnesses were not so curious.

The appearance of this Serpent, though rare, is not absolutely singular. Another, or possibly the same, had been seen, in the month of June, 1815, near the port of Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth. Another in 1809, in Penobscot Bay; and, it is here related, that another was seen by the British, in Long Island Sound, during the war of the Revolution, which they supposed to be three hundred feet in length; we should be glad to know from the report of the British Officers themselves, the circumstances of this fact.

We have been thus particular in describing the appearance of this sea Serpent, in order to give our readers an opportunity of comparing it with what they have seen in our fifth volume, O. S. page 749, and again in our seventh volume, O. S. page 727. Having on those articles pretty nearly exhausted the subject, as it was understood at the time, we can now only refer to them. But, accepting the descriptions of both creatures to be correct, we should incline to think them of different species.—That which was thrown ashore in the Orkneys, had blow-holes in the head, a mane formed of filaments resembling fishing tackle, or silk-gut; four (or six) large fins, like paws, and jointed, the first pair being upwards of five feet long. None of these remarkable particulars are noticed in the American specimen; and yet they confirm the accounts of Bp. Pontoppidan, and of Mr. Egede, a Greenland Missionary. On the whole, therefore, we do not think the identity of the race of these Serpents is established, though certainly, they may at present be included under the same genus.

To this species the American naturalists have given the name of *Scoliophis Atlanticus*; from *Σκολιος*, *flexuosus*, 'Oφis, *serpens*. A much smaller

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snake, being only three feet in length, was killed by labourers, Sept. 27, in a field adjoining the shore, not far from the place where the larger one had been seen in the water. The notion was natural enough, that this was a young one, produced by the former. It certainly agrees in much of its conformation with what was observed of its supposed parent: and it certainly differs from all land Serpents hitherto known.

The Linnæan Society of Massachusetts have done an act of justice to their studies, their country, and themselves, by directing their attention to the reports in circulation on the subject of this enormous reptile. As he, or some other, may, before the memory of this visit is forgot, again appear on their shores, repeated observations will go far towards ascertaining his nature and properties more fully; and the inhabitants of the coast, with the sea-faring men, being prepared, by the importance attached to accurate information on this occasion, will be more readily on the look out, and more precise in their remarks.

An engraving, the size of life, of the smaller Serpent (which was publicly exhibited at Boston) with appearances on dissection; accompanies this pamphlet: we could have wished that those who saw the larger one at sea, had been skilful draughtsmen enough to have furnished a sketch of his form and appearance.

This creature appears on the surface of the water, chiefly—we might almost say, only—during the hotter months of summer; or, as one witness has expressed it, during the mackerel season. As the same observation is made by Pontoppidan, on the Serpents seen off the coast of Norway, it may not be amiss if our sailors in the North Seas would bear this hint in their minds. His food is probably fish, rather shoal fish than others: his tongue is forked like that of other serpents, and he has teeth, but probably is not venomous. He may safely be approached within a moderate distance. He prefers calm weather and little wind. Good sailors always have their glass at hand for the purpose of more accurate observations; and to their

ready employment of this instrument, we may, probably, be obliged for farther particulars.

\* \* We hope that this account accompanies our vessels sent on the expedition towards the North Pole: it might quicken the spirit of observation.

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*Scenes in Europe, for the Amusement and Instruction of little Tarry-at-home Travellers. By Rev. Isaac Taylor-Harris. London. 1818.*

In the days of our youth there was a very popular game played on a map, called the "Tour of Europe," it introduced the study of Geography, in an amusing way. Not absolutely unlike the conception of that map, is the mode adapted in the present neat volume, which by means of prose, verse, small prints, a map, &c. conveys the little Traveller from region to region without danger from the sea, that boisterous element, or fatigue from his vehicle, that source of mortification to an expectant mind. The work excites curiosity; which is its main object; it flits over every kingdom in Europe; of course it abounds in variety, nor does it rest long enough on any one spot to become tiresome. We cannot do better than allow the Manager of these scenes to speak for himself; and if the young reader be not displeased with an Introduction in verse, the following may serve as a specimen of the poetry, and, at the same time, a description of the contents.

We live in England, the better for us,

Those who have seen other countries can tell,

Many a nation is dreadfully worse,

None can "old England for ever" excel.

Here you may travel o'er cold northern snows,

See them catch whales, or the white growling bear;

Better than do it yourselves, I suppose;

They might catch you, if they once got you there.

Would you a rough fur clad Russian be,

Trampling on snows, thro' his fir black-end land;

Would you live under the Turk, may then see

What a long beard you must dangle in hand.

Would you—'tis but a step over to France,

Cry *parlez vous*, with a cringing Monsieur;

Get out your fiddle then, caper and dance,

Wear wooden shoes, and a pig-tail, my dear

Grave see the Spanish Don, long sword and clonk,

He's an *hidalgo*, a gentleman born;  
Ancestors left an estate,—what a joke!  
He has not found it, so looks quite forlorn.

Would little Missey go follow the plough,  
Over to Sweden we'll send you to trip;  
Be a Frenchman's Madame, or a Hollander's

Wife;—

You'd want to come back, with a hop, step  
and skip.

*Mandeville; a Tale of the Seventeenth Century.* By W. Godwin, 12mo. 3 vols.

11. 4s. Edinburgh. Constable and Co.  
London. Longman and Co. 1817.

*Mandeville; or, the last Words of a Maniac.* A Tale of the Seventeenth Century. Written by Himself. 8vo. Vol. IV. 7s. Wilson, London.

Mr. Godwin possesses talents of so superior a description, that we cannot but regret that he should employ them on a work of fiction, when he is capable of directing them to works of much greater importance, as well as of more permanent attraction. His *Mandeville* is an admirable delineation of strong passions and a perverted understanding, which terminates somewhat abruptly. This circumstance has induced an anonymous writer to undertake the arduous office of finishing the story of *Mandeville*. Mr. Godwin's style and manner are imitated with tolerable success; and those novel readers, who are anxious to know the fate of his hero, will peruse the supplemental volume with considerable interest.

### Literary Register.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### ARCHITECTURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

Part G of Mr. Neale's Westminster Abbey, is announced for publication in a few days, which will complete the 1st volume. It will be dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

In the press and speedily will be pub-

lished, *A Picturesque Tour of Italy*, in illustration of, and with reference to, the text of Addison, Eustace, and Forsyth, from drawings taken on the spot, during the Years 1816, and 1817. By James Hakewell, architect. Engraved by G. Cooke, J. Pye, Landseer, Middiman, Fittler, Scott, Milton, &c. To be completed in twelve parts, each containing three highly-finished engravings of views, and two in outline (by Moses) of the interior of the Museum of the Vatican and Capitol of Rome, the Museum of Florence, and the Studi of Naples; with appropriate letter-press, handsomely printed in 4to., the same size as Cooke and Turner's Southern Coast. Small paper 12s. 6d. large paper 18s. proofs on India paper 30s.

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. A. J. Valpy, to whom the lovers of Classical Literature are already under many obligations, for his noble edition of Stephen's Thesaurus, has announced for speedy publication a new and corrected edition of the *Delphin Classics*, with the *Variorum Notes* appended; to be entitled the Regent's edition.

The high reputation in the learned world of the *Delphin Classics*, and the prevailing scarcity of most of them, leave little doubt that their republication will be received with patronage and approbation.

The edition, now proposed to be published under the patronage of, and dedicated to, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, will be printed in a neat and uniform manner.

The maps will be beautifully executed; and the wood-cuts at present existing in the *Delphin* and *Variorum* editions will also be inserted.

The avidity with which the *Delphin Classics* are sought, and the impracticability of procuring complete sets, as well as the knowledge that they contain many literal errors, and that the critical labors of the last century, and the collection of many important MSS. have considerably improved the text, encourage the printer in the expectation that a new and corrected edition will be regarded in the most favourable manner; especially as it is conceived that no library can be considered as complete without a regular collection of the *Classics*, and the *Delphin* have been ever regarded by the literary world as most valuable and distinguished editions.

The notes in the best and latest *Variorum* edition will be printed at the end of each author; and the various readings placed under the text—thus will be incorporated, as it were, the *Delphin* and the *Variorum* editions.

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The best indices will be adopted, and carefully collated with the text, to remove the present numerous faults in the references. The reference will be to the book and chapter, and not to the page, by which means the same index will apply to all other editions. The Delphin interpretation will be placed under the text, to preserve the beauty of the page. The *Literaria Notitia* from the Bipont editions, continued to the present time, will be added to each author.

The whole will be printed uniformly in octavo, price 18s. boards, each part, to subscribers, and £1. 1s. to non-subscribers. Each part will contain 672 closely printed pages, without reference to the conclusion of any author, so that the subscribers may bind each author in as many volumes as they please, and arrange them alphabetically or chronologically as most convenient.

Some copies will be struck off on very fine thick royal paper, with a large margin, and hotpressed, price to subscribers £1 16s., to non-subscribers £2 2s. each part. The price will be raised higher to non-subscribers, as the work advances. The whole will make about 120 or 130 parts—and twelve parts will be printed in the year. Each part to be paid for on delivery. As only a certain number of copies will be printed, the work cannot be sold in separate parts. To preserve a fair margin, the page will not be quite so broad as the present octavo editions. It may not be improper to observe, that a complete set of the Delphin editions sold at the Roxburgh sale in 1812 for above £500. and that a uniform set of the Variorum can scarcely be obtained at any price.

The necessity of publishing such a national work by subscription is obvious, as it prevents all apprehensions of any check to its completion, and without which it could not be undertaken. A list of subscribers will be printed with the work.

As it is confidently hoped that the subscription will soon enable the work to be sent to press, it may be necessary for such as are desirous to subscribe to be early in forwarding their names; and at the same time to state large or small paper, as also the manner in which the name should be printed in the list of subscribers.

#### EDUCATION.

Mr. John Matheson, master of the Royal School, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, is about to publish a *New System of Arithmetic*; the object of which is to render general the application of decimals to mercantile purposes, and to enable youth to

comprehend the theory when they are learning the practice.

The proprietors of *Walkingame's Arithmetic* have nearly ready for publication a *Treatise on Algebra*, for the use of schools, upon the plan of, and intended to follow, that popular work in the course of instruction.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Rev. John Skinner, of Forfar, will soon publish, in an 8vo. volume, *Annals of Scottish Episcopacy from 1788 to 1816*, with a *Biographical Memoir of the late Rt. Rev. John Skinner, of Aberdeen*.

Mr. T. Yeates has in the press, *Indian Church History, or Notices relating to the first planting of the Gospel in Syria, Mesopotamia, and India*.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

Speedily will be published *Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution, from the period of the Administration of Mons. Necker to the Fall of Buonaparte*. By the Baroness de Stael. In 3 vols. 8vo.

A *Short History of the Mahrattas*. By an Officer in the Hon. East India Company's service. In 8vo.

#### LAW.

Barron Field, Esq. is printing in two 8vo. volumes, a *Treatise on the Commercial Law of England*.

T. Cobbell, Esq. is preparing for publication, a *Treatise on the Law of Corporations*, and on the proceedings relative to their ordinary rights and parliamentary privileges.

F. L. Holt, Esq. has in the press, a *Treatise on the Law of Merchant Ships and Shipping, on the Navigation Laws, and on Maritime Contracts*.

#### MARITIME AND COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Whittle and Laurie have announced the publication, in two parts, of a *General Description of, and Directions for, the Coasts of Brasil, from Maranham, in the North, to the Rio de Janeiro and Santos, in the South*; accompanied with three large and elegant charts of the coast and harbours, from the Surveys of Lieut. Hewitt, R. N. and others; and in which, from original observations, the enormous errors of all preceding charts and directions for these coasts have been obviated.

*European Commerce*; being an account of the trade of the principal commercial places on the continent of Europe, including the ports of the Mediterranean; also their monies, exchanges, weights and measures, with their proportion to English; their charges, duties, &c. By C. W. Rordanz. In 8vo.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Speedily will be published *Horæ Seniles Subcæsiæ*; or Anecdotes and Reminiscences, Political, Historical, and Literary, of his Own Times. By Dr. W. King, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. In crown 8vo.

## NOVELS.

Mrs. Yosy, author of a Description of Switzerland, has in the press, *Constancy*, or *Leopold*, in 4 or 5 vols.

In the press *Nightmare Abbey*, by the author of *Headlong Hall*.

Preparing for publication, *Felix Alvarez*, or *Manners in Spain*. Containing descriptive accounts of the principal events of the late Peninsular war, and authentic anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish character, interspersed with poetry, original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. In 3 vols. 12mo.

Also, *The Brownie of Bodsbeck*, and other tales (in prose.) By the Ettrick Shepherd, author of the *Queen's Wake*. In 2 vols. 12mo.

## POETRY.

The Rev. Francis Hodgson has in the press *The Friends*, a poem, in four books.

Mr. Park, of Hampstead, will soon publish, *Morning Thoughts and Midnight Musings*, in prose and verse.

*The Works of Charles Lamb*, in verse and prose, now first collected, will soon appear in 2 foolscap 8vo. vols.

Mr. Bisset, of Leamington, has announced for publication, a *Poetical Gazetteer* of the principal cities, boroughs, and seaports in the united kingdom.

W. Weaver, of the Third Guards, has in the press, *Melancholy Effusions*, and other pieces. Foolscap 8vo.

In the press, *Sixty-five Sonnets*, with prefatory remarks, on the accordance of the sonnet with the powers of the English language; and some miscellaneous poems.

Mrs. Dark, of Calne, has in the press, a volume of *Sonnets and other Poems*.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Sir John Sinclair is preparing for the press, a *Code of Political Economy*, founded on statistical inquiries.

## THEOLOGY.

The Rev. W. N. Darnell has in the press, in an 8vo. volume, an *Abridgment of Bp. Taylor's Great Exemplar*.

The Rev. Thomas Bowdler's *Sermons on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ*, will soon appear.

Dr. Wm. Barrow, prebendary of Southwell, has two volumes of *Sermons on practical subjects* nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay has in the press, a volume of *Sermons on various subjects*.

In the press and shortly will be published by subscription, in one vol. 8vo. price 12s. *Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew*. By the Rev. Oliver Lodge, A. B. curate of St. Margaret, Barking.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. Dr. Whitaker has a third edition nearly ready of the *History of Whalley*, with corrections and considerable additions.

In the press, *England Described*; or a complete Description of the Counties of England and Wales, their manufactures, natural productions, antiquities, seats, &c. including all the prominent objects of the tourist. By John Aikin, M. D. being an enlargement of "*England Delineated*," by the same author. In 8vo.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED.

## BIOGRAPHY.

*Memoirs of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales*. By T. Green, 8vo. 12s.

*Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth*. By Lucy Aikin. With a portrait from the rare print by Crispin de Passe. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 5s.

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Foreign

## Foreign Literary Gazette.

### AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

#### *Native Copper: vast mass of.*

Dr. Lebaron, Apothecary General of the United States, has recently communicated to the Institution of New York, the following information:

In the bed of the river Onatanagan, which falls into Lake Superior, on the South East, has been discovered a mass of native copper, larger than any other, of a like nature, in the known world. It is no less than *fourteen feet* in circumference, and seems to be composed of copper in a state of purity. Dr. L. has presented a specimen to the Institution, accompanied by a map of the Western side of Lake Superior. This map is the production of a young Indian of the Chippeway tribe; it shews the course of the river Onatanagan, with the spot where this mass of copper lies: it shews also, all the remarkable currents of the Lake, with its bays and islands.

#### *Rare Animal: Quadruped.*

The same Society has also received a present of the skin of an animal, which is rarely met with, and inhabits the summits of rocky mountains. This quadruped, which is perfectly white, partakes of the form of the goat, the sheep, and the antelope. Under the exterior coat, which is hairy, grows an extremely fine wool, equal to that of the finest Merinos, and extremely white. This skin, for which the Society is beholden to Mr. Aston, has been placed in the cabinet of Natural History belonging to the Institution.

#### *American Literary Societies.*

The American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia is printing a new volume of its Transactions.

The Agricultural Society of Philadelphia is printing the fourth volume of its Communications. Much attention has been bestowed on the Geology of the United States; and Mr. Mac Cleuch has published an interesting memoir on that subject, illustrated with a geological map.

The Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia, publish occasionally a number of their Journal. We have received a copy of their publications, of which an account will be found in p. 228 of the present number.

Dr. Barton (nephew of the late eminent physician and naturalist, Dr. B. S. Barton) is publishing an important work on the

VOL. VIII. No. 44, Lit. Pan. N. S. May 1.

*Materia Medica.* Dr. Bigelow, Professor of Botany at Boston, is also publishing a work on the same subject.

### AUSTRIA.

#### *Voyage of Discovery: Natural History.*

On occasion of the departure of the Archduchess Leopoldina for Rio Janeiro, the Emperor of Austria determined to send under her protection, and forming part of her suite, a number of scientific men, naturalists, and other literati. These are commissioned to examine the principal provinces of Brazil, and to make their observations and researches in every department of science, of the arts, and of natural phenomena: they will also make collections of articles of natural history, and others, proper to enrich the cabinets and museums of Vienna. The general direction, the conditions, and plan of this literary and scientific expedition, the choice of the gentlemen engaged, &c. has been confided to Prince Metternich, who has named the following company:

J. C. Mikan, M. D. Professor of Botany in the University of Prague, &c. who has the superintendence of the department of Botany and Natural History.

M. Natterer, one of the Keepers of the Imperial Cabinet of Natural History; this gentleman's department of discovery is Zoology.

M. Thomas Enders, Landscape Painter.

M. Sochor, a huntsman in the service of the Imperial Archduke; from whose activity in the chase much is expected.

M. Schott, inspector of the Imperial Botanic Garden of the Belvedere.

Professor Pohl, of Prague, whose department is Mineralogy.

John Buchberger, Painter of Flowers and Plants.

M. Schiich, Librarian of the Archduchess, now Princess of Brazil.

Of these nine persons the first five embarked at Trieste, and sailed for Brazil, April 5, 1817. The other four embarked from Leghorn with the Archduchess.—M. Schribes, director of the Imperial Cabinet of Natural History at Vienna, will receive the correspondence and publish the results.

To these nine literati the King of Bavaria has added two members of the academy at Munich: Dr. Martins and Dr. Spix, conservator of the Zoologic collections.

#### *Ancient Church: curious.*

In Austria on the Ems, has lately been discovered at Schoengrabern, near Hollabrunn, an ancient church of the Templars; it has made a considerable impression on

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the public curiosity; inasmuch that many journeys have been made to that town, on purpose to examine it; among others Mr. Hammer has visited it; and will probably publish his observations.

#### FRANCE.

##### *Proportionate power of Fruit Trees to resist Frosts.*

It is well known, that great anxiety has lately prevailed throughout our own country with respect to the fruit-bearing trees in general; and particularly on account of the decaying state of the apple tree. To that decay, there can be no doubt but what the vicissitudes of the seasons essentially contribute, and especially the frosts to which our climate is subject. It may, therefore, prove of some interest to peruse the observations made by other nations on a similar subject; and these we take from *Le Verger Français*, &c. The French Orchard, by the Chevalier Aubert de Petit Thouars, of which a part already published treats on the effects of frosts on plants.

To explain the different effects of frost on fruit trees, the author distinguishes them into three species: those which are indigenous; those which, though of foreign origin, are become habituated to the climate; and those which still are exotics. In the first class the Chevalier ranks those trees, which, notwithstanding the severity of the cold, retain their fruit, such as the coniferous, and those which keep their leaves, but which, nevertheless, resist the severity of the strongest frosts; such as oaks, and almost all forest trees. As to those trees which are become habituated to the climate, they resist ordinary frosts, but are not able to bear those which are more intense. Among these are the nut-trees, the introduction of which into Gaul is extremely ancient, which are cultivated in all parts of France, and which having been established during many ages, might have been capable of supporting many winters; yet, nevertheless, the winter of 1788-9 proved fatal to great numbers of them. In that winter, the magnificent cypresses were destroyed. There are also other trees which may be considered as conformed to the climate, the cultivation of which, however, is restricted within certain boundaries; and which perish if extended beyond them; such are the orange and the lemon trees, which are able to maintain themselves in the open air, in some parts of France, as Provence; and such are the olives, which may be cultivated beyond those boundaries. But without having passed their ordinary li-

mits, these trees, for the most part, were not able to endure the rigour of certain winters. Accordingly, in the winter of 1809, as in that of 1788-9, a very great proportion of them perished. The fig-trees advance to the vicinity of Paris; where they may flourish many years in succession without sustaining any accident; but if at length winter assumes its full terrors, the labour of twenty years is ruined at once. The author concludes that habitude to climate, that delightful chimera of cultivation! (as he expresses himself) is restricted within very narrow bounds.

The fig-tree becomes the thermometer of the author's estimate; this he fixed on, during a journey that he made to Cherbourg. As he crossed the country of Maine, he never lost sight of them; and every where they announced the ravages of cold; but on approaching the confines of Normandy he found them not injured; he traced them in this condition to Cherbourg; there he found the most flourishing fig-trees standing in safety; and he learned on enquiry, that the thermometer had not descended lower than eight degrees below freezing: this had also been the case on the coast of Bretagne. It is well known, that for a very long period, the cold has never reached a great degree of intensity, in this province. The author was convinced of this at St. Maloes, where he saw with astonishment, extremely delicate plants pass the winter in the open air, without any shelter. This is usually attributed to the vicinity of the sea. It must, however, be observed, that in the year 1788 the cold had been very considerable on the coast near Caen; and consequently, more to the north, and on the coast near Rochelle, also, which is to the south; whence the author derived a confirmation of his opinion that the quality of the soil influences the temperature. In general, he adds, the CALCAREOUS SOILS are most exposed to the extremes of heat and cold, while SCHISTOUS and GRANITIC SOILS, such as those of the Cotentin, Bretagne, and part of Poitou, are of more equal temperature: the cold is never very cold; and the heat is never very hot: inasmuch that certain fruits never arrive at maturity in these countries, and among others the grape, which unless it have a powerful heat toward the close of its maturity does not ripen.

The limit assigned by the author, in dependance on his thermometer, the fig-tree, is apparently, most extended in our own days. The Bengal rose, the Hortensis, were raised fifteen or twenty years ago in

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hot houses: at present the Bengal rose grows in the open air without reserve; and the garden of the Luxemburg is full of them. Many florists have hazarded, without finding any inconvenience, the planting of the Hortensia in open exposure. But, it must be acknowledged, that some uncertainty attends the question whether they are so completely habituated to the climate, as to be able to withstand a winter equally rigorous with that of 1788-9; or even perhaps a winter not quite so penetrating. The further observations of the author will be attended to, as his work proceeds, and they come to hand.

#### GERMANY.

##### *End of the World: postponed.*

The notion of a speedy end of the world was not long ago somewhat prevalent on the Continent, started and supported according to all appearances, by a certain class equally ingenious and active, in Paris. The philosophers gave a sort of countenance to the *persiflage*, by their alarms respecting the decrease of water, and the increase of ice, on the surface of the earth. It is not possible, at present, to determine the confidence due to those alarms. It is certain that late intelligence from Switzerland, as recorded in our pages, is not calculated to dissipate them; we rather expect that the course of the present volume will adduce additional proofs of the fact. These considerations have influenced a German writer, Mr. D. G. Seel, to endeavour the instruction of his countrymen, in a work published at Frankfort, 1817, under the title of *Vom Weltuntergang*, &c. — On the End of the World, and the pretended diminution of Water from the face of the earth, pp. 42. 8vo. The author's hypothesis was read at the Frankfort Museum, in January 1817. It is amusing, and requires no very profound acquaintance with Geology and Natural History. The writer admits that a change, greater or less, or even total, may take place, in time, in the distribution of the earth's surface; because the superfluities of the globe offers incontestible impressions of former revolutions; and because it is probable that the mountains at present covered with snows and glaciers, are not destined to an eternal sterility. Such a change, in the opinion of Mr. Seel, may be produced by a sudden change of the axis of the earth; but, that it is gradually making progress in different parts, is rather the prevailing idea, among the best informed naturalists.

##### *Character of Constantine and Helena, examined.*

The reign and character of Constantine the Great, is of such prominent importance in history, that it is rather wonderful, that it is not more familiar among our juvenile studies, than it is. It has lately engaged the pen of Mr. J. C. F. Manso, at Breslau, who, in delineating the characters of Constantine and of his mother Helena, has placed the latter at a sufficient distance from the highest degree of virtue. This he justifies by appealing to the sentiments of contemporary writers; and we cannot help being somewhat mortified at his success; if she is to be ranked among the illustrious natives of our country.

To this disquisition the author has added chronological tables of the principal events during the reign of this Emperor, with a memoir on the Attalus's kings of Pergamus, and another on the thirty tyrants under the Emperor Galerius. Whether there be any connexion between the works, we know not; but it may bear a remark that the Emperor Julian, the nephew and successor of Constantine, and an apostate from the Christian faith, has lately been the subject of something very like commendation, in Historical Disquisitions which have issued from the French press.

##### *Fragments on Eastern Manners.*

The first volume of Rosenmuller's *Morgenland*, &c. has lately been published at Leipsic, 1817.—The East, antient and modern, or Illustrations of Holy Scripture, derived from the nature of the country, the conditions, manners, and usages of the East. It appears to be of the same nature as the Fragments, or Continued Appendix to Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible; a work that has obtained a well-deserved celebrity among us. How far the author designs to extend his work, does not appear. His well-known talents justify the strongest hopes of instruction and delight.

M. Rosenmuller also proposes to publish a Course of Essays on the Arabic language; the first volume will contain the grammar, with an explication in Latin; the second will contain a Chrestomathia, composed of pieces little known, and even unedited. To this volume will be added a vocabulary.

##### *Astronomy, supporting Christianity.*

Dr. Chalmers's work on Astronomy considered in connexion with Christianity, which has met with great acceptance in Britain, has been translated into German and is in course of publication.



*Works of Art in danger of perishing.*

The garden of Count Lodrono, in the vicinity of Salzburg, which had been laid out with the greatest attention, and ornamented with the most excellent works of art, is about to experience the mutability of all sublunary things, and to be returned to arable land, and the labours of the plough. It is to be hoped, that these valuable specimens of art, ancient and modern, will not be wholly abandoned to the injuries of the weather, and to the more fatal destruction of ignorance, and superstition. Those who take an interest in such things, have expressed their desire that some Patron of the Arts would purchase them, and by adding them to his collection, would preserve them for the inspection and gratification of future amateurs.

It may be useful to some of our readers, to be informed, that J. Heinsius has published the fifth volume of his *Bucher Lexicon*, &c. a Bibliographical Dictionary of all Books that have appeared from the year 1700 to 1815. This volume contains the catalogue of those published in Germany from 1811 to 1815: but, the work at large, is general; and is arranged in alphabetical order.

*New Observatory.*

The building formerly occupied as an Observatory at Ofen, which was founded in 1777, and rendered famous by the observations of Pasquich, has lately received another destination. A new edifice has been constructed on Mount Saint Gothard in the year 1813. The instruments were placed in it during the course of the year 1815; and the whole will speedily be completed.

## HUNGARY.

*Extensive Numismatic Collection.*

About thirty years ago Count de Viczy began to form a cabinet of medals at Hedervar, in the county of Raab. This collection has lately been described by his son, in a work intitled *Musci Hedervarii in Hungaria*, &c. in two parts.

The first volume contains a catalogue and description of 7,568 coins of cities, people, and kings: of these 715 are figured on thirty-one plates; one of which comprises 257 monograms. Several of these coins are of the ancient Felzyna (now Bologna) of Populonia, and other Etruscan cities; there are also many of Sicily; with others of the Jewish nation in the time of the Asmoneans.

The second volume contains 136 medals of Consuls and families; and 1,429 coins of cities and emperors; of which 1,014 are in gold; 3,002 in silver; and 4,043 in

bronze. Among these are some of extreme rarity: many have been already described by Eckhel and other writers.

## ITALY.

*Slavery for a single day.*

It is not likely that slavery, even for a single day, has charms so exquisite as to render it eligible; but, the man who is not called to endure it longer than for a single day may well be congratulated on his good fortune. Such an instance is presented in the person of Sig. Philip Pananti, a man of letters, native of Tuscany, who after having long resided in England, when returning to his native country, by sea, was taken by an Algerine and carried into slavery; but was liberated the next day. This incident has given him occasion to publish his *Adventures and Observations*, made on the Coast of Barbary, 2 vols. 8vo. Florence, 1817. That his opportunities were very numerous or very great will hardly be believed; but, whether the author would have desired further acquaintance with the people and their country, on the terms of his then condition, may justly be questioned;—especially after a long residence in England.

*Statue improved by Position.*

A number of English students and sculptors, at Rome, having undertaken, not long ago, to take moulds in plaster from the famous statue of Moses executed by Michael Angelo for the mausoleum of Pope Julius III. and which was placed in the church of St. Peter in chains,—they brought the statue somewhat forward in the niche it occupied, than where it formerly stood. This, which was to them a matter of convenience, only, has so greatly improved the general effect and appearance of the performance, that the best judges have agreed to leave it, in this advanced position; and it accordingly so continues.

*Poet examined: Alfieri.*

There seems to be a very good basis for doing justice to genius in the following plan adopted by the Italian Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, at Leghorn: for this reason we insert it. A similar examination of a British poet, would no doubt discover many beauties as well as defects, in his work; but the public taste could not fail of being equally improved and gratified by the happy execution of such an undertaking.

*Prize proposed for 1818.*

The Academy proposes a prize of twenty-five sequins to the author of the best Eulogy on the Sophocles of Italy, the immortal Victor Alfieri. The candidates are engaged to examine,

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1. The state of Tragedy, particularly of Italian tragedy, before Alfieri.

2. To ascertain by a critical and accurate examination the changes introduced by him, in his own works; and to determine the reasons which might have led him, or which really did lead him, to introduce those changes, whether they refer to the conduct or to the style of his pieces.

3. To institute a parallel supported by critical reasoning, between the principal beauties of his tragedies, and those which are most admired in the tragic efforts of other nations.

4. To analyse all his other poetical works and productions, with a view to determine, as far as possible, the peculiar modifications and character of his genius.

#### POLAND.

##### *New University.*

The Royal University of Warsaw received its definitive organization by a decree of the Emperor Alexander, dated Nov. 19, 1816. This decree, which is composed in the Latin language, directs, that,

The University shall be divided into five Faculties; Theology, Jurisprudence and Political Economy; Medicine, Philosophy, and the Fine Arts with the Belles Lettres. The professors are capable of receiving distinctions of all kinds, with their respective honours. The professors of the superior chairs shall be ennobled, and shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to nobility, if they retain their situation ten years: these prerogatives to descend in their families. The Rector of the University is charged with the examination of all works and writings published by Members of the University.

#### RUSSIA.

##### *North America, displayed.*

M. Paul Swinin, who accompanied General Moreau in America, has lately published in the Russian language, a *Voyage Picturesque in North America*: it has been translated into German, and published at Riga. This work comprises interesting observations on the Political situation of the United States,—on the Religious Sects of the Quakers and the Methodists; with an article on the dances of the native Indians of North America. Several anecdotes of General Moreau are inserted, with particulars of his death.

#### SAXONY.

##### *Literary Journey.*

Dr. Weigel, of Dresden, has undertaken a journey into Italy for literary purposes. His object is the examination of Greek

manuscripts; especially, of those which may be useful in his intended edition of Greek Physicians; on which he has been engaged during many years. At Munich, he was so fortunate as to discover in the royal library a very important copy of Hippocrates, and another of Paul of Egina. The learned cannot but wish him equal success in other repositories, that his work may be rendered complete.

#### SWEDEN.

##### *Ancient MSS. sought after.*

The ancient Gothic languages, as our readers know, have lately very much engaged the attention of the learned in the north; and especially, we ought to add, in the kingdom of Denmark. The librarian of the University of Copenhagen, M. Rask, has been several months in Stockholm, for the purpose of collating and collecting MSS. of the Skalda and of the Edda, which are preserved in that city, and in Upsala; they are intended to assist in a projected edition of those poems.

The same professor is employed on a Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon tongue; and on a translation into Swedish of his Grammar of the Icelandic tongue. The former of these works concerns all English antiquaries.

#### TURKEY.

##### *Map of the Danube.*

General Vaudoncourt, known by his History of the expedition to Moscow, and his Account of the Ionian Islands, proposes to publish a Map of European Turkey, situated on the right side of the Danube. The author collected the authorities for this map during his residence in Turkey; the stations are taken by trigonometrical observations,—with thirty-three astronomical observations, by which the principal places are determined. The scale is half an inch to seven miles; and the whole will occupy nine large sheets, accompanied by an appropriate memoir.

#### TRANSYLVANIA.

##### *Museum: noble Donation.*

M. de Bruckenthal, Chamberlain of the Emperor, and Secretary of the Chancery of Transylvania, has given to the City of Hermenstadt, his Museum, which had been established in that town: it consists of a considerable library, with a collection of pictures, drawings, minerals, medals, antiquities, &c. He has added to this donation a fund of thirty thousand florins, destined to the encouragement of useful knowledge in its various branches. The Museum was opened to the public on the 1st of February, 1817.

**INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE**  
FROM THE  
**BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.**

**CALCUTTA.**

The following extracts from the Calcutta Papers, relate to the preparations making by our troops against the Pindarrees.

*Calcutta, November 1.*—Our letters from Dukhin mention, that Sir John Malcolm was near Husseinabad, and had intimated that he should arrive there on the morning of the 19th. The Nerbudda continued unusually full, there being on the 15th eighteen feet of water where it was most shallow. Should this continue, it would occasion some difficulty in crossing the troops. There was not a sufficient number of boats to make bridges, but rafts were constructing, and it was expected they would all be over by the 5th instant. They would then proceed by the Chowkee, pass towards Bopal, and leaving it on the left advance to Bhilseah and Bursseah, the Jaghire of Khurree Khan: from that to Seronge, which belongs to Wasseel Mahomed. By the time these movements were executed, it was expected Major Gen. Marshall would have advanced through Bundlecund, on Sagur and Basaudah, which last is a Jaghire of Sheik Delloo. The Jaghire of Setoo is to the west of Boopal, and would be occupied by the 3d Madras brigade, under Sir J. Malcolm. According to the Gwallor Ukbar, three durrahs of the Pindarrees, of 10,000 horse each, are now lying between Patgur and Grosseah, and, after the Dussarah, it was expected part of them would start for Surat. A bridge of boats was in preparation for the passage of the Grand Army over the Jumna: when it might move for Secundra, seemed uncertain.—The general opinion is, that no resistance will be attempted on the part of Scindiah.

Major-General Donkin arrived at Agra on the 14th. It was expected that that division of the army would march for Dhalpoor, on the Chumbul, immediately after the 20th.

Extract of a letter from Bundlecund camp, at Purnah, October 16, 1817:—On the 30th ultimo, the fourth company, second battalion 28th, and 1st battalion of the 20th, native infantry, marched from Keitah towards Bandah, under command of General Auvergne. On the 6th curt, this detachment reached Bandah, after

having lost many camels, from the road having been rendered almost impassable in consequence of the torrents of rain which fell during the march. The Keitah detachment was joined at Bandah by the 1st battalion 14th native infantry, and a battalion of the 7th native infantry, from Delhi. Brigadier General D'Auvergne at the same time departed from the centre division of the army, and General Marshall took command of the left division on the 7th current. On the 8th curt, the above camp left Bandah, and arrived at Kallinger on the 10th, where they were joined by Captain Cunningham, with 6 Russalahs of Rohilla horse; and on the 4th, the army concentrated at the bottom of the Bislam Gungee Ghaut, by the junction of the train of foot and horse artillery, together with the 1st battalion 1st native infantry. The cavalry brigade, including the horse artillery, ascended the Ghaut, and reached Punnah yesterday; and one of the brigades of infantry came up to the same ground this morning. The remaining brigade under the Brigadier-General is to-day employed in bringing the heavy artillery up the Ghaut. The whole can scarcely arrive at Punnah before the 19th.

*Treaty with Scindiah.*

*Calcutta, November 19.*—A report has reached us, and we have every reason to believe a well-founded report, that Scindiah has acceded to all the terms proposed to him by the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings. We are not, of course, as yet acquainted with the terms; but it is said, among others, that Scindiah has agreed to fix his future residence at Gwalior, from which he is not to depart without permission of the British Government; that he is to aid and assist this Government against their Pindarree enemies; and, as a guarantee of his abiding by the terms of the treaty, he is to deliver over to the Honourable Company five of his principal fortresses, among which Nurwar and Asseer Ghur are named. Letters from Husseinabad state, that Sir John Malcolm had concluded treaties of amity and friendship with several chiefs of the Nerbudda.

*King of Johannah's Ambassadors.*

*Calcutta, August 21, 1817.*—A letter of this date, gives the following pleasing account of these interesting personages. "Last week we met the ambassadors of the King of Johannah at the house of a common friend, who has been acquainted with them in their own country. They are both civil and easy in their manners, their politeness having no tincture of servility, and their freedom never bordering

on indecent familiarity. Both talk broken English and French, but do not mix the one with the other, and make themselves perfectly intelligible in the two languages; which, considering the few and short opportunities they have had to converse with occasional visitors of the two nations, gives no bad idea of their intellectual powers. Admiral Siboo is about forty years of age, of a middle stature, and of a very dark complexion, with a great deal of fire and animation in his eyes. Duke Abdoolah looks ten years younger, is taller and less dark, possesses more gravity, and, from a circumstance which occurred, appears to be the more learned man of the two. They had been very inquisitive in the course of a long conversation, and having very politely asked for pen, ink, and paper, Duke Abdoolah took notes of the information they had acquired in a language, which a young Orientalist in our company ascertained to be a corrupt Arabic. Their attachment to the little island which gave them birth, agrees with the patriotic feelings of all natives of poor countries, from King Ulysses of old times to a modern Swiss peasant. They had seen and admired this great city; but on being questioned whether they would be glad to remain in it, they both answered immediately in the negative, and expressed a lively desire to return to their own country; and for this a great anxiety for the quick dispatch of the business they have been sent upon, which is to solicit the protection and assistance of the British government against their cruel enemies, the barbarians of Madagascar. Besides the attractions of habits and family connections pleaded by both, one of them, Admiral Siboo, most emphatically professed a longing to rejoin his beloved king, and perceiving that the peculiar fervour of his sentiments excited some surprise, added with an archness, implying that he well knew the practice of the kings of Europe: "what can we do otherwise than cherish a king who requires no taxes from his subjects, and maintains himself by the proper management of his own estate?"

*Ola Bebee and her Priests.*

*From the Bengal Government Gazette.*—We have already described the monstrous stratagem of the Brahmins in Calcutta to impose upon the people a new deity, for the purpose of swelling the coffers of the votaries of Kali; and all who refused to propitiate the offended goddess were threatened to be afflicted with the prevailing disease. The circulation of the proclamation, on the part of Kalima, which enjoined this observance, was ingeniously

provided for. It was the express duty of each individual who received it to write three copies, and distribute them in three different places. A subsidiary expedient was then resorted to, and a cowrie was left at the doors of several of the inhabitants in different quarters of the town, by some unknown agents of the goddess, with written directions to convey it, with suitable donations, to the temple at Kali-ghaunt, and to distribute three other cowries with similar instructions. Thus had the Brahmins formed a regular combination of devices to secure the success of their avaricious views: and the whole scheme appears to have been conducted with admirable cunning and vigilance. The name which has been given to the newly-created divinity is Ola Bebee, the account of whose appearance in a human form we copy from *The Indian Gazette*:—Ola Bebee, and her priests, have not failed to adopt the boldest measures to maintain her influence on the minds of the terrified and distracted population. An actual soi-disant incarnation, or avatar, of Ola Bebee, appeared a few days ago at the village of Sukkah. She sat there for two days in all the state of a Hindoo goddess, having a young Brahminess to attend her as priestess; and was reaping a rich harvest from the terror she had sown in the minds of the people, when unfortunately her fame reached the ears of our indefatigable first Magistrate. Mr. Elliott gave orders to his native officers to seize her, and bring her, with her coadjutor, to his Kuchree; which indeed they did—but not without much fear and trembling, and some artifice. They took it upon themselves to "present the Magistrate's respects to her goddess-ship, and to request the honour of an interview." She had not sufficient confidence in her own power to offer resistance, and therefore affected a ready acquiescence. The moment she got up to depart, the crowd who had assembled to worship, or from curiosity, fled in terror in all directions: and not a little astounded were the native officers of the Court, to hear the worthy Magistrate accuse her of imposture—and, after hearing what she had to say for herself, commit her to the House of Correction for six months!—Not perceiving, however, any marks of her vengeance for such an indignity, but hearing her, on the contrary, sue for mercy like any common criminal, the peons at length gathered courage to lay hands on her, and convey her to the place of punishment; where she is at present employed in pounding bricks for the benefit of the public, from whom she was lately receiving peace-offerings.

## CEYLON.

*Immense Boa.*

Some time ago Mr. Edwin, an Englishman, resident in the East Indies, saw a *boa constrictor* that measured thirty-three feet four inches in length. It was covered with scales, and ridged in the centre; the head was green, with large black spots in the middle, yellow streaks round the jaws, and a circle like a golden collar round the neck, and another black spot behind that; the head was flat and broad, with eyes monstrously large and very bright and terrible; its sides were of a dusky olive colour; its back was very beautiful, a broad streak of black, curled and waved at the sides, running along it—along the edges of this and a narrow streak of fleshy colour, on the outside of which was a broad streak of a bright yellow, waved and curled, and spotted at small distances with roundish and long blotches of a blood colour. When it moved in the sun it appeared exquisitely beautiful. It had perched itself on a large palm tree; as a fox passed by, it darted down upon him, and in a few minutes took him into his stomach. Next morning a monstrous tiger about the height of a heifer, passing, it darted down, seized him by the back with its teeth, and twined itself three or four times round his body; it then loosed its teeth from his back and seized his head, tearing and grinding, and choking him at once, whilst the furious tiger resisted to the utmost; finding him hard to be conquered, and his bones not easily broken, it, by winding its tail around his neck, dragged him to the tree, and then settling him against it, twined himself about both him and the tree, and crushed him against it till his ribs and the bones of his legs, and at last his skull, were broken and bruised; after it had killed him with this inexpressible torture of about a day's continuance, it coated over his body with slaver till it became like a lump of red flesh, and last, with a labour of some hours' continuance, sucked up the whole carcass into his stomach. While it was gorged herewith, and no doubt fatigued with the late toil, Mr. Edwin and his Ceylonese companions killed it with clubs; its flesh was whiter than veal, and had a fine taste, and indeed in Brazil, and many other places, serpent's flesh is eaten for food.

## BOMBAY.

*Hostilities against the Peishwa.*

Dispatches have been received at the East India House, addressed to the Secret Committee by the Governor in Council at

Bombay, inclosing reports of the commencement and progress of hostilities between the British Government and the Peishwa, of which reports and dispatches the following are copies and extracts:—

Extract from a Dispatch from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, the Resident at the Court of the Peishwa, to the Governor-General, dated Camp at Kirky, Nov. 6, 1817. The pressure of business for these several days, and the uncertainty of the result, have prevented my hitherto reporting to your Excellency: but as we are now in a state of war with the Peishwa, it is necessary to acquaint you with the manner in which the rupture was brought on, leaving all detail for a subsequent dispatch.

The great military preparation of his Highness the Peishwa, his distinct refusal to send any part of the force he had collected away from Poona, the threatening position he had occupied in the neighbourhood of our camp, and, above all, his unremitting endeavours to corrupt the fidelity of our native troops, rendered it absolutely necessary, in my judgment, to remove the brigade from the very bad position it occupied at the town to that selected for it by General Smith. This circumstance, and that of our cantonment being on the alert on the 29th, the night before the arrival of the European regiment, removed the appearance of confidence, which had, in some measure, been kept up between us and the Peishwa. This appearance had afforded no advantage, except that of protracting an open rupture, for his Highness proceeded, in all respects, as if he were at open war, and all his subjects spoke of his declaring war as an event in which nothing was uncertain but the time.

The effect of our withdrawing was to encourage the Peishwa's people, who plundered our cantonment without any obstruction from their own Government, and who talked openly of the impending destruction of our detachment. An officer on his road to Bombay, was also attacked, wounded, and plundered, in open day, about two miles from Poona, and as far from the Residency; and the language of the Peishwa's Minister was that of perfect estrangement and disregard. His Highness also continued to push his troops up towards ours, as if in defiance; it was announced, that he intended to form a camp between our old cantonment and our new position, and one thousand or one thousand five hundred horse moved down for the purpose.

I renewed my assurances of our wish for peace, and said that if his Highness

moved camp; we should have seen that settlement should be Peishwa's Purbut large b directio ner as withdr in the reached there n between who w The Ro and bu

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moved to his Army I should withdraw to camp; that if he remained quiet or recede, we should still consider him as a friend, and should be careful not to cross the river that separates our camp from the town, but that if his troops advanced towards ours we should be obliged to attack them. The Peishwa left the town and withdrew to Purbutta, and within less than an hour large bodies of troops began to move in the direction of our camp, and in such a manner as to cut off the Residency. I had withdrawn a company that had been left in the old cantonments, and as soon as it reached the Residency the detachment there marched off to camp, keeping a river between them and the Peishwa's troops, who were moving in the same direction. The Residency was immediately plundered and burned.

Copy of a Report from Lieut-Colonel Burr, of the Bombay Establishment, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir, Camp at Kirky, Nov. 6, 1817.

My letter of yesterday's date will have informed you of my having removed the whole of the stores, treasure, and provisions, from our late cantonments to the village of Kirky; and of their being lodged in security therein; and of the brigade being in a state of preparation, to move as circumstances may require.

I have now the honour to report, for the information of the General Officer commanding this force, that soon after I had dispatched it, I received an intimation from the Resident, of the probability of an immediate rupture with the Peishwa, followed by a requisition to move out and attack the Mahratta force, which was then visible and advancing to the attack of our camp.

I in consequence formed the brigade, and leaving the head-quarters of the 2d battalion 6th regiment, who were previously weakened by several strong detachments, in charge of the post of Kirky, together with the drill, sick, unfits, and two iron twelve-pounders, under the command of Major Roome, advanced to meet the enemy, a party of whose horse hovered near the column and preceded our march.

Having chosen a situation in advance of our position, at the distance of about one mile, we formed line, waiting the junction of the Dapore \* battalion, under the command of Major Ford, with three field-pieces: at this period I was joined by the Resident, who most gallantly exerted himself throughout the day, in setting a distin-

guished example of zeal and animation to the troops, encouraging the men wherever it became necessary, and by his suggestions and information, aiding my judgment in the execution of the measures it became necessary to adopt.

On the approach of Major Ford's division, and being reinforced by the Resident's escort and troops which had been stationed at the the Sungum,\* under the command of Major Cleiland, who had handsomely offered his services to me; I ordered the line to advance, which we continued doing for half a mile.

The Mahratta army, which was drawn up with its left resting on the height of the front of Gunness-Cundy, where a large body of the Vinchoor Rajah's † horse were posted, extended its right to the Mootah river, in which direction the principal masses of their cavalry were formed, the total amount of which is supposed to have been fifteen thousand; the intermediate undulating plain being occupied by a long line of infantry and guns, supported by successive lines of horse, as far as the eye could see, who, on seeing us advance, moved forward from their position, and at the very moment we were unlimbering for action, commenced a brisk cannonade from their centre, while the masses of cavalry on both their flanks endeavoured to turn ours and succeeded in getting in our rear.

The action now became very interesting; a body of Goklah's regular infantry made an attack, in solid column, on the first battalion 7th regiment Native Infantry, which was on the left of the line, and who had scarcely succeeded in repelling it and a number of horse, when a select body of the enemy's cavalry, seeing their infantry repulsed and pressed by the battalion, who could with difficulty be restrained from pursuing them, made a determined charge on the corps, some of the men wheeling round the flanks, repeating their attack in the rear; the bravery of the men, however, compensated for the disorder into which they had been thrown by the previous attacks, and enabled them, under circumstances of great difficulty, and with the powerful co-operation they derived from the left brigade of guns, and a part of the Bombay regiment, to beat off the assailants, who left many men and horses on the ground, withdrawing to a distance, and never after hazarding a repetition of their attack.

\* The Residency.

† This person is one of the Peishwa's principal Officers, and on former occasions had been conspicuous for his attachment to the British Interests.

\* Part of a brigade raised by the Peishwa, but officered and disciplined by Europeans.



By this time Major Ford, with his battalion and his field pieces from Dapore, joined us, and formed line on our right, when we again immediately advanced near half a mile, the left of the line being thrown back to check any attack of the enemy's horse, who were in great force between them and the river, while the light companies of the 1st battalion 7th regiment, which had at first preceded the line, were sent to the rear, to keep in check a large body of horse, who had been watching Major Ford's movement, to our support, and who now came down in rear of our right flank.

Soon after the enemy withdrew the greater part of his force to a distance, retreating and drawing off his guns towards the city; and, as we advanced, the greater part of his infantry also, computed at eight thousand (part of whom had been posted in advance of his guns and centre in the bed of a nullah,\* and in walled gardens, extending along the front of our position), now sent out their skirmishers, which, with others on the right of the line, and rockets from both front and rear, continued to occasion us a few casualties. The light infantry of the line, however, under the command of Captain Preston, easily drove them off, and occupied their ground; and it being nearly dark, I submitted to the Resident, as the enemy were evidently in full retreat; the expediency of withdrawing the troops to camp as soon as it was dark, having fortunately succeeded in our principal object, meeting and driving the enemy from the position they had originally taken up; this was accordingly done, and the whole returned to camp soon after eight o'clock.

I am happy to say, the casualties during the action have been less than could have been expected; the greater part have fallen on the 1st battalion 7th regiment; only one European officer, however, Lieutenant Falconer, of the 2d battalion 1st regiment, is amongst the wounded. Accompanying I have the honour to forward a return of the number.

I have not yet heard a correct statement of the loss the enemy suffered; I should imagine that it could not be less than three or four hundred killed and wounded. Native reports make it treble that number; amongst the latter are said to be the Minister and some officers of distinction.

A more pleasing duty now arrests my attention, the rendering that tribute of grateful acknowledgment due to the exertions of the gallant force I had the honour to com-

mand, and of those individuals, to whose official rank and situation I feel so much indebted for their cheerful support and devotion to promote the success of the action.

The Bombay and Dapore artillery, under the command of Captain Thew and Lieutenant Lawrie, rendered the most important services; and the spirited manner in which the guns were served, greatly contributed to the rapid success of the day.

The detachment of his Majesty's 65th regiment and Bombay European regiment, commanded by Major Wilson and Lieutenant Coleman, honourably maintained, by their cool and steady conduct, the long established reputation of those valuable corps, and the zealous officer who commanded, while Captains Mitford, Donolly,\* and Whitehill, at the head of their respective battalions, were anxious to afford to their deserving corps an honourable example, which was nobly emulated by the Resident's escort, commanded by Major Cleland.

To my Brigade Major, Captain Halifax, to my Quarter-master of Brigade, Lieutenant Inverarity, and Lieutenant Ellis (the Bazar Master), and the other Staff Officers attached to the brigade, I feel extremely obliged for their exertions during the whole of the action. Lieutenant Grant, of the grenadier battalion, attached to the Residency, most handsomely volunteered his services to communicate my orders, and particularly distinguished himself throughout the action. Captain Gordon and Lieutenant Dunsterville were also cheerful assistants on the occasion; the latter does not belong to this division of the force.

To Major Ford, and the officers and men of his fine brigade, I feel the greatest obligations for the cheerfulness and anxiety they evinced to contribute to the general success of the day, while it afforded me much pleasure to witness the anxious and humane attention of Dr. Meek and the medical gentlemen to the important duties devolving on them at this interesting moment.

On my return to camp, finding Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne had arrived, I delivered over charge of the brigade under my command to him, having solicited his permission to express my acknowledgments, in Orders, to the gallant force which I had had the distinguished honour of commanding on an occasion of such particular interest. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. B. BURR, Lieut-Col.

\* Captain Donolly commanded three hundred men of the 2d battalion 6th regiment, who joined from the Sangum.

\* A rivulet.

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Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Poonah Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Burr, in the Action near Poonah, on the 5th of November, 1817.

Artillery—2 lascars wounded.

H. C. Bombay European Reg.—1 private killed, 1 private wounded.

2d Batt. 1st N. Reg.—1 private killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 1 naique, 1 bheastee, 5 privates wounded.

2d Batt. 6th N. Reg.—4 privates killed; 10 privates, wounded.

1st Batt. 7th Reg.—1 havildar, 1 naique, 1 drummer, 9 privates, killed; 1 havildar, 3 naiques, 34 privates, wounded.

Major Ford's Batt.—1 private killed; 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 5 privates, wounded.

Total—1 havildar, 1 naique, 1 drummer, 16 privates, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 4 naiques, 2 lascars, 1 bheastee, 55 privates, wounded.

#### NAME OF THE OFFICER WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Falconer, severely, in the shoulder  
C. B. BURR, Lieut-Col.

P. S. I am sorry to say there is very little hopes of Lieutenant Falconer's surviving, and several of the wounded will either die, or require amputation.

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor-General, dated Camp, Kirky, November 11, 1817.

Since the brigade has been in this position we have experienced the good effects of the forward movement made by Col. Burr, on the 5th, and of the impression he then struck, in the timidity and inertness of the enemy, and the tranquillity which we have in consequence enjoyed.

The Peishwa's army appears to have been in great confusion:—on the 6th, Moro Dickshut\*, was certainly killed, as was Sirdar Khan, a Patan Chief, who had been discharged from the Nizam's reformed horse, and whom the Peishwa ordered to raise two thousand men for his service;—Bulwunt Row Rastia Nana Kockera, a relation of Goklah's†, and Narraen Dickshut, the brother of Moro Dickshut, were wounded—and Abba Poorunderay had a horse killed under him,—the Vinchoor kur was suspected of treachery;—the Peishwa himself set off for Poorunder, and was, with great difficulty, persuaded to remain in camp by Goklah, who declared that his flight would be followed by the dispersion of his army. In the course of the succeeding days the Mahratta army was concentrated on the side of Poonah, most removed from our camp: and his Highness encou-

raged the Sirdars,\* paid for the horses that had been killed in action, and bestowed presents and distinctions on such men as had been wounded. Yesterday evening, the whole army moved out from behind the town, and encamped to the east of our old cantonment, in open view of this camp, at the distance of about four miles.

The only signs of activity which the enemy has displayed have appeared in his attempts to cut off supplies, and to shut the roads; in this he has in some measure succeeded, as some officers and some convoys were advancing on the faith of our alliance with little or no escort: Cornets Hunter and Morrison, escorted by a havildar† and 12 sepoy, had arrived at Woorlee, within twelve miles of Poonah, when they were surrounded by some hundred horse and some Arabs, and, after a fruitless resistance, were compelled to lay down their arms; the sepoys were not detained, and one of them has arrived in camp, but the officers were made prisoners, and are stated by one report to have been murdered in cold blood, but, more authentic accounts represent them to have been carried into Poonah. Captain Vaughan and his brother were seized at Tullygong, on their way from Bombay, and, although they offered no resistance, they are stated, by a negro servant who brought the account of their capture, to have been put to death in the most ignominious manner: the negro is so distinct in his relation of their execution that there is no reason to doubt the fact, except what arises from the atrocity of the action.

The Peishwa's conduct has in some instances borne more of the character of civilized war. A conductor and a naik's‡ party belonging to the Peishwa's battalion, that were in charge of some stores in a suburb near the Residency, were induced by assurances of safety to quit a defensible house which they occupied, and the promises made to them were faithfully observed. Mahommed Hurriff, the moonsheef of the Residency, had also defended his house with Arabs, was invited to quit it, and sent out of the city unmolested. He had an interview with Goklah before he came, which was interesting in many respects, especially from Goklah's producing a paper under the Peishwa's seal, investing him with all the powers of the Government, and from the avowal of Wittojee Naick that the Residency and cantonments were

\* One of the Peishwa's Ministers, who generally transacted business with the British Resident.

† One of the Peishwa's Officers who has obtained an ascendancy in his Counsels.

• Military Chiefs.

† A Native Serjeant.

‡ A Corporal.

§ Native Secretary.

burned by the Peishwa's own orders. I had before supposed this wanton outrage to be the work of some of the rabble that compose his Highness's army. On the other hand Goklah had shewn the utmost activity in seizing and plundering all persons who are themselves or who have relations in our service.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C. B. commanding the Poona Subsidiary Force, to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Deccan

Camp before Poona, Nov. 20, 1817.

SIR,

My letter to your Excellency, under date of the 1st instant, will have explained the circumstances under which I had determined to concentrate the fourth division of the army on the south bank of the Godavary, and which was effected on the morning of the 3d instant.

I shall now, as briefly as intervening circumstances permit, report to your Excellency my further proceedings.

On the morning of the 5th instant, I received a dispatch from the Resident at Poona, recalling the troops in that direction with all possible haste, his Highness the Peishwa having assembled a large army which threatened to attack the British cantonment.

I arrived at Ahmednuggur on the 8th and immediately took possession of the pettah\*, which had been ceded by the late treaty, but not given up to the Hon. Company.

From hence I took up my battering train with large supplies of grain and stores, both for my own troops and those of Poona. On my march between Ahmednuggur and Seroor, I became acquainted through the reports of the country with the actual state of hostilities at Poona. It appeared that his Highness the Peishwa had directed a very desperate and sudden attack by all his army present, amounting to about twenty-five thousand men, on our little force stationed at Poona, on the 5th instant, in its position at Kirky, in the hope of annihilating it before it could receive any succours; he had also burnt the residency and the old cantonments. The discipline and gallantry of the troops at Poona, under Lieutenant Colonel Burr, of the 7th Bombay infantry, not exceeding two thousand eight hundred men engaged, enabled them to resist and drive the enemy back. I have the honour to inclose Lieutenant-Colonel Burr's report

\* The Town.

of the action, with a list of the killed and wounded, and would beg to draw your Excellency's notice to the very meritorious conduct of that officer.

My march from Seroor to Poona had become extremely difficult and harassing from the want of cavalry.

The enemy's horse constantly surrounded my line and camp, compelled me to shorten my marches, and to preserve the closest order, and I could not reach Poona, in consequence, before the evening of the 13th. In this situation I must not omit to report the gallant exertions of Captain Spiller, with about four hundred of the auxiliary horse\*, who succeeded in attacking and defeating a more numerous body of the enemy's horse, in which they lost a Sirdar of rank, and about fifty men killed and wounded, with a very trifling loss among the auxiliaries.

I made a disposition on the evening of the 14th to attack the enemy, who was encamped on the opposite side of the Mootah Moola, occupying the ground of the old British cantonments, having his right upon a mangoe grove, with a deep nullah crossing the extremity, and his left stretching along the inclosures of the northern front of the officers' lines of houses, extending towards the suburbs of the town. He had eleven guns in battery on his left, and a few others more scattered along his front and right. I was, however, disappointed in the state of the Yellera Ford, which proved extremely difficult, and by which I had hoped to pass my whole line over the Mootah Moola; this obliged me to relinquish attempting its passage by night, and the troops were then too much exhausted from the harassing nature of their duties, to justify my attempting any more distant ford.

On the evening of the 16th all the disposable corps, after providing for the camp and the position of Kirky, were formed in divisions† of attack; the first, under my personal command, was destined for the enemy's left, and to cross the river at the Sungum; and the second, under Lieutenant-Colonel Milnes, his Majesty's 65th regiment, was directed to act upon the enemy's right, and to cross the river by the Yellera Ford before sun-set. A battalion, with a company of Europeans, and two field pieces, under Major Thatcher, of the 2nd battalion 9th regiment, was ordered to precede the first division by a different route, to prevent the enemy opposing my passage.

\* A body of troops raised in the Peishwa's dominions, and officered by Europeans.

† See the close of this letter.

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The first and second divisions, lying in position after the passage of the river, were appointed to march at a given time from equal distances, so as to join in attack at the dawn of day, by which I hoped to throw their cavalry into confusion, or at least to prevent their forming to charge in any regularity. The junction of these divisions was perfectly effected as designed. But the enemy having taken alarm in the course of the night at the fruitless, though obstinate, opposition which he made to Lieutenant-Colonel Milne's division in the passage of the river at Yellera, and against which he appears to have thrown out all his infantry, as well as large bodies of horse, precipitately drew off, leaving a great part of his camp standing, and considerable quantities of ammunition on the field.

His Highness the Peishwa is said to have fled about two o'clock in the morning of the 17th. The enemy succeeded in carrying off all his guns but one; and I had no means of pursuing him beyond the fire of my artillery.

The enemy having thus disappeared, I lost no time in recrossing the river, to occupy the most favourable ground for bombarding the city; but every interest and policy, as well as considerations of humanity, made me most anxious to unite my exertions with those of the honourable Mr. Elphinstone, the resident, to avert the destruction which now threatened it, either by bombardment or storm; and the enemy having luckily fled in an opposite direction, and left the defence of the city to only a few hundred Arabs, these were, by Mr. Elphinstone's influence, prevailed upon to withdraw; and I have the pleasure to acquaint your Excellency, our guards took peaceable possession of the city in the course of the evening of the 17th, when the British flag was hoisted on his Highness's palace, under a royal salute.

Although the troops, both Native and European, were exasperated to the utmost at the perfidious conduct of the enemy, in burning the Residency and the cantonments, and in the most barbarous execution of Captain Vaughan, of the Madras 15th Native Infantry, and his brother, travelling under the belief of the peaceable relations of the two Governments, still no excesses have been committed against the city, the resources of which are invaluable in the calculation of our future operations against his Highness the Peishwa.

I shall be unavoidably detained here, aiding in the establishment of order and military security to the city, till the 22nd

inst. when I propose marching again upon the enemy in his retreat to the southward.

I cannot close this dispatch without assuring your Excellency of the zeal and good discipline of all the troops, and of the cheerful aid I have received from all the Staff.

The enemy confidently calculated he had succeeded in seducing the Sepoys, by large rewards, to desert our ranks; and if any thing can add to the reputation of the Bombay army, it should be recorded as a proof of their incorruptible fidelity, that not a Sepoy has left his colours since the Peishwa became our enemy.

I inclose a list of killed and wounded in various skirmishes with the enemy, but principally in the passage of the Moottah Moola, by Lieut.-Colonel Milne's division on the evening of the 16th instant, which acquitted itself with great spirit and steadiness during a long and severe fire both of musquetry and cannon.

From forty to fifty guns, with a considerable quantity of military stores, are reported to be taken in the city, returns of which I shall have the honour of transmitting hereafter.

I have the honour to report, that the 2nd regiment of cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Colebrooke, joined my camp on the morning of the 18th inst.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LIONEL SMITH, Brig. Gen.

First Division, Brigadier-General Smith—Horse Artillery, his Majesty's 65th Regiment, light battalion, 1st battalion 2nd regiment, 1st battalion 3rd Regiment.

Second Division, Lieut.-Colonel Milne—Foot Artillery, Bombay European Regiment, 1 company light battalion, 2nd battalion 6th regiment, 1st battalion 7th Regiment, Residency Guard.

Third Division, Major Thatcher—1 company of Europeans, 2 guns, 2nd battalion 9th Regiment.

Names of Officers wounded—1st batt. 3rd reg. Lieut. Spiller, attached to the auxiliary horse, slightly—Bombay European Reg. Captain Preston, severely.

Non-commissioned and Privates—15 killed, 76 wounded.

Extract from a dispatch from the Governor in Council of Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 9th December, 1817.

We have the satisfaction of acquainting your Honourable Committee, that the district of Oolpar\* has been taken possession of without opposition, and that the fort of

\* A valuable tract of territory in the vicinity of Surat, belonging to the Vinchoor Jagheerdar.



Severndroog\*, after a slight resistance, has surrendered without a single casualty on our part; about eighty or ninety men have been made prisoners, but the rest of the troops which composed the garrison effected their escape under cover of the night. We congratulate your Honourable Committee on this event, which will be of considerable consequence, should we be able, with the means at our command, to attempt an extension of our acquisitions in the Southern Concon, although you may rest assured that our measures will be confined at present to secure what we have acquired in that district.

The enemy had began to prepare their craft for the purpose of attacking our trade which might repossess the coasts.

Extract from a dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor-General, dated Camp, Rajawarree, Nov. 23, 1817.

On our obtaining possession of Poonah, correct accounts were obtained of some particulars which were before imperfectly known. It appeared that the attack on our troops on the 5th was chiefly brought about by the persuasion of Goklah, that the Peishwa took the alarm after he had given the order, and even sent to Goklah, when on the eve of the action, to desire that he might not fire the first gun, but that the message was too late, or rather, that Goklah, hearing of its approach, anticipated it by beginning to cannonade; Moro Dickshut had been entrusted with the Zerree Putkah (the standard of the Mahrattah Empire), and had five thousand horse attached to him besides his own two thousand; he is represented, however, as having been very averse to the war, and as being accused by Goklah of intrigues with us; Rastia was one of those attached to Moro Dickshut's party, being strongly suspected of disaffection he was compelled to charge first, but acquitted himself with courage and fidelity; Goklah avowed to Appajee Luckman Appa Dessayes Vackheel, immediately before the action, that his confidence of success and impatience to engage were founded in the certainty that our sepoys would come over by companies or battalions on the field.

After the affair of the 5th, the Peishwa's army was dismayed. His Highness sent for Hurruiseer, the banker, lamented the breaking out of hostilities, and with his usual insincerity professed his wish to have remained at peace, and threw the whole blame of the war, both plan and execution, on his Sirdars; on this occasion he

disavowed the burning of the residency, and said he would be very glad to build a new one, but his whole discourse appears to me to be merely a specimen of his accustomed double dealing, and of his wish even in the worst of times, to keep open some separate channel of intrigue for his own use.

Some days after the action, the Peishwa's officers picked up some spirit, and set about circulating the most absurd reports of their successes and of the defection of our allies. They were joined by Dhermajee Furtub Row (the freebooter,) and it is said by the son of Row Rumbha; Chentamur Row also joined before their flight from Poonah: Goklah set up a white flag as an asylum for all who should desert us before a certain time, after that no pardon was to be given to any man who had served us; all the servants of English gentlemen who happened to live at Poonah, were hunted out by Goklah, and many treated with great severity; the houses of most of them were given up to plunder, but none of them were put to death.

Some time before the breaking out of the war, the Peishwa had concerted with all the Bheels and Ramoossees, and other predatory tribes in his country, to shut up the roads, and plunder effects belonging to us. They have readily obeyed an order so much suited to their inclination, and have not confined their depredations to British property. They have, however, shut up the roads; that to Bombay is further obstructed by the garrison of Logur, and by a detachment which has taken possession of and stockaded the Bore Ghaut; no dawks have been received from Bombay since the 5th; General Smith, however, has sent a strong detachment to open that road, and one of less strength to keep open the communication with Ahmednuggur. No more convoys have been cut off since the first few days after the war; but I am greatly concerned to state, that Lieutenant Ennis, of the Bombay Engineers, has been cut off near Sakoor Mandava, where he was employed on survey. He had been recalled, but, from an over confidence in the strength of his guard, he did not fall back on any station. He was attacked in the night by the inhabitants of Sakoor Mandava, and next morning was surrounded by the Bheels and other adherents of Trimbeejee, who is still in that neighbourhood. Lieutenant Ennis was shot while engaged with the enemy, and his detachment of a jemadar and twenty-five, fought their way to a more friendly part of the country. Some cows on this side Anna Bootch they were received, fed, and sent off in disguise

\* On the sea-coast south of Bombay.



by the Poltai\* of a village, whom I shall not fail to discover and reward. Cornets Hunter and Morrison were in Goklah's custody; they were at first in charge of Major Pinto, who is said to have treated them well, and resisted Goklah's orders to use them with severity, but before the Peishwa's flight they were put in chains, and sent to Goklah's fort of Kangoree, in the Concan.

In consequence of the execution of Captain and Mr. Vaughan, I have addressed letters of remonstrance both to the Peishwa and to Goklah; to the former I only threatened retaliation in general terms, for any repetition of such atrocities; but to Goklah I declared explicitly, that any individual, however exalted in his rank, who should order the death of a British prisoner, should answer for the crime in his own person.

I omitted to state, that on the 18th General Smith sent out a detachment to take some guns, which, with a body of infantry, had got off to the neighbourhood of Singhur; fifteen guns were taken without any loss; besides these forty-six were taken in Poonah, and one in the Peishwa's camp; large quantities of ammunition have likewise been taken.

The army is now in full march after the Peishwa, who, it is rumoured, intends to return to Poonah, or holds that language to encourage his troops.—Trimbucjee has not yet joined him, whether from distrust on his own part, or policy on the Peishwa's, is not known.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-General Smith to Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingale, K.C.B. Cominander in Chief at Bombay, dated Camp, at Julgaum, 29th November, 1817.

Mr. Elphinstone informs me he is endeavouring to send a cossid† to Bancoote, and I will avail myself of this opportunity to acquaint your Excellency with what has passed since the force left Poonah on the 22nd instant.

We had a most difficult task in ascending the little Bhoze Ghaut with the heavy train, on the 23rd, which was not accomplished till late at night; luckily the enemy did not attempt to defend the Ghaut, or it would have cost me many lives, and two or three days. I was obliged to halt on the 24th.

We saw nothing of the enemy till we came to Jeejoory on the 25th, here he shewed from four to five thousand horse on both flanks of our column; we pursued and

dispersed one body of about 2000, with the second cavalry and the artillery gallopers, but with little effect, the cavalry being completely broken down and almost useless, from the incessant forced marches they have made for many months past.

The second body of the enemy being upon the rear, and the march being very long (24 miles), they took off from 15 to 20 bullocks. The road was part of the way winding through hills, and it was impossible effectually to cover the whole of the baggage. In the course of the day's skirmishing, the enemy, by reports from their own camp, lost about 20 men, and several horses; we had no one hurt. I passed the Neerah, by the bridge, the same evening. On the 26th, I marched to the bottom of the Salpee Pass.

On the 27th we halted to refresh before entering the Pass, as the enemy threatened great opposition.

The following morning (yesterday) we ascended that Ghaut, and perfectly unmolested till we reached the top, where the enemy shewed about 600 horse and threw a few rockets. The advance soon drove them back with loss. They gathered strength as they retired in our front, and towards the close of our march shewed from three to four thousand men in front, and about as many more being upon our rear.

We opened the gallopers upon them two or three times in the course of the march, with great effect. The 2nd batt. of 9th regiment, under Major Thatcher, had the rear guard, and took an opportunity of masking a galloper, under a division of auxiliaries, which the enemy were preparing to charge; it opened with grape, and did great execution; and the enemy through the day could not have lost fewer than one hundred and twenty men; we had one havildar and one sepoy slightly speared.

In the march this morning he was consequently very shy; but at the close of it he shewed about five thousand horse out of range; as the picquet advanced they retired slowly; the nature of the ground enabled me, however, to push upon them rapidly, unperceived, till we reached a rising ground, when we found them formed, and within range; all the gallopers, and a light five and half inch bowitzer, immediately opened upon them with great effect; and, as usual, they fled in confusion; they lost many men and horses, but I have no reports yet of the amount from their own camps.

On the whole I think I can assure your Excellency that every thing is going on

\* Head inhabitant.

† A messenger.

prosperously. It is to be lamented, certainly, that the enemy will not fight, or that I have not cavalry to drive him to a distance; but I think every day's experiment of his present system is alarming and dispersing his men, and that he will soon give it up. We have no difficulties whatever, but want of grain for the followers; but the distress has not yet been of a nature to oblige them to leave us; and, I hope, by protecting the country, and paying liberally for all I take, that we shall continue to find supplies enough to prevent extreme want.

The troops have to endure great fatigue; we seldom reach our ground before two or three o'clock in the evening, from the necessity of keeping the whole line in the most compact order, but I am happy to assure your Excellency of general good health, and the highest spirits in all ranks.

#### OTAHEITE.

From some recent information from Otaheite and Eimeo, we learn that Pomare, the king of these and other adjacent isles, appears now to be convinced of the truth and excellence of the Christian Religion, and is taking every possible means to disseminate its precepts throughout his extensive dominion; and we have every reason to hope that these fruitful and pleasant islands, which have suffered, of late years, a rapid depopulation, through the personal and social vices of the natives, will more than regain, under the benign influence of Christianity, their former strength and numbers. Although the most pleasing prospects of success are now held out to the missionaries, the state of affairs was, about two years ago, full of confusion and uncertainty, as appears by the following narrative lately transmitted to the London Missionary Society.

The balance (say the Missionaries) in Sept. 1815 was, as far as we could perceive, nearly equipoised. It appeared very doubtful, whether the Heathen party, who had taken up arms to avenge the cause of their gods and the ancient customs of their forefathers, might not prevail; and occasion either the extermination or banishment of all who had embraced Christianity, together with ourselves, at least from these islands of Tahiti (Otaheite) and Eimeo. The months of July and August, previous

to the date of our letter, had been with us and our poor people a time of trouble and great anxiety. The 14th of July we had set apart as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer; and were joined by several hundreds of our people, in seeking mercy and protection from Him who has the hearts of all men in his hand, and to whose control all actions and events are subject. It was a day of trouble with us; and we and our persecuted people called upon Jehovah: and we think there is no presumption in saying, our supplications were regarded, our prayers were answered, and, according to his promise, He sent us deliverance, though not in that way which we anticipated or expected.

Those people at Tahiti who had embraced Christianity, having providentially made their escape and joined us at Eimeo, their enemies, as we mentioned before, quarrelled among themselves. The Atteheru party having fought with and vanquished the Porionuu, Teharoa, &c. they, and the Tairapu party who had assisted them, quarrelled again among themselves, and fought; when the Tairapuan were conquered, and driven to the mountains. After this, there was a prospect of peace being established; and the people, who, on account of religion, had fled to Eimeo to save their lives, were invited to return to Tahiti, and take re-possession of their respective lands: those things made it necessary for the King and his people, and most of those about us, to go over Tahiti, in company with the different parties of refugees, and, according to an ancient custom of the country, to re-instate them, in a formal manner, in their old possessions.

On the arrival of the king and those that followed him at Tahiti, the idolatrous party appeared on the beach in a hostile manner; seemed determined to oppose the king's landing; and soon fired on his party: but, by the king's strict orders, the fire was not returned; but a message of peace was sent to them, which was productive of the exchange of several messages, and at last apparently issued in peace and reconciliation.

In consequence of this, several of the people returned peaceably to their different lands: but still fears and jealousies existed on both sides; and this state of things continued till Sabbath-day, November 12, 1815, when the Heathen party, taking advantage of the day and of the time when the king and all the people were assembled for worship, made a furious, sudden, and unexpected assault, thinking they could at such a time easily throw the whole into confusion. They approached with confi-

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dence; their Prophet having assured them of an easy victory. In this, however, they were mistaken. It happened that we had warned our people, before they went to Tahiti, of the probability of such a stratagem being practised, in case a war should take place: in consequence of which, they attended worship under arms; and though, at first, they were thrown into some confusion, they soon formed for repelling the assailants: the engagement became warm and furious, and several fell on both sides.

In the king's party there were many of the refugees from the several parties who had not yet embraced Christianity; but our people, not depending upon them, took the lead in facing the enemy; and as they were not all engaged at once, being among bushes and trees, those that had a few minutes of respite fell on their knees, crying to Jehovah for mercy and protection, and that he would be pleased to support his cause against the idols of the Heathen. Soon after the commencement of the engagement, Upufara, the chief of Padara, (the principal man of the side of the idolaters) was killed: this, as soon as it was known, threw the whole of his party into confusion, and Pomare's party quickly gained a complete victory. However, the vanquished were treated with great lenity and moderation; and Pomare gave strict orders that they should not be pursued, and that the women and children should be well treated. This was complied with: not a woman or child was hurt; nor was the property of the vanquished plundered. The bodies also of those who fell in the engagement, contrary to the former barbarous practice, were decently buried; and the body of the chief of Papara was taken, in a respectful manner, to his own land, to be buried there.

These things had a happy effect on the minds of the idolaters. They unanimously declared that they would trust the gods no longer; that they had deceived them, and sought their ruin; that henceforward they would cast them away entirely, and embrace this new religion, which is so distinguished by its mildness, goodness, and forbearance.

In the evening after the battle, the professors of Christianity assembled together, to worship and praise **JEHOVAH** for the happy turn which their affairs had taken. In this they were joined by many who had, till then, been the zealous worshippers of the idols. After this, Pomare was, by universal consent, restored to his former government of Tahiti and its dependencies; since which he has constituted chiefs in the

several districts, some of whom had for a long time made a public profession of Christianity, and had for many months attended the means of instruction with us at Eimeo.

In consequence of these events, Idolatry was entirely abolished, both at Tahiti and Eimeo; and we had the great, but formerly unexpected, satisfaction, of being able to say that Tahiti and Eimeo, together with the small islands of Tapuananu and Teturoa, are now altogether, in profession, Christian Islands. The gods are destroyed; the Maraes demolished; human sacrifices and infant murder, we hope, for ever abolished; and the people every where calling on us to come and teach them.

The Sabbath-day is also every where strictly observed; and places for the worship of the True God have been erected, and are now erecting, in every district; and where there is no preaching, the people have prayer-meetings every Sabbath, and every Wednesday Evening, all round Tahiti and Eimeo.

But this is not all. We have also good news to communicate about the Leeward Islands. Tamotoa, or, as he is now called, Tapa, the principal chief, has also publicly renounced Idolatry, and embraced Christianity. His example has been followed by most of the other chiefs, and a large majority of the people, throughout the four Society Islands; viz Huahine, Raitea, Tahaa, and Borabora. Two chiefs of Borabora, named Tefaaora and Mai, have distinguished themselves by their zeal in destroying the gods, and erecting a house for the worship of the True God. The chiefs of these islands have sent letters and repeated messages to us, earnestly entreating us to send some of our number to them, to teach them also: and Mai, a chief of Borabora, sent us a letter to remind us that Jesus Christ and his Apostles did not confine their instructions to one place or country.

A war broke out lately at Raitea also; one principal cause of which was, that Tapa and others had cast away and destroyed the gods. The idolaters were resolved to revenge this, and consequently attacked Tapa and his friends; but were themselves, as at Tahiti, entirely defeated, and afterwards treated with much more lenity than they deserved: but though they were then subdued, yet there is still a party at Raitea, talking of war and the restoration of the gods; but it is to be hoped that they will not be able to effect any thing of consequence, as the great majority of the people appear decidedly in favour of Christianity.

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Since the above happy change of affairs at Tahiti, Brother Nott, at the request of the Brethren, went over on a visit to Tahiti, accompanied by Brother Hayward. He preached to the people, in every district all around the islands. Large congregations assembled with readiness everywhere, and their attention and behaviour were very encouraging. At the present time, Brother Bicknell is there; partly for the purpose of preaching to the people in the different districts; judging also that the voyage and journey may be conducive to the restoration of his health, which is much impaired,\* and has been in a very precarious state for many months past.

The School, notwithstanding former discouragements, has prospered exceedingly, and continues to prosper; though, at present, many hundreds of the scholars are scattered through the neighbouring islands, some of whom are teaching others in the different islands and districts where they reside; and thus, through their means, some knowledge of reading and writing has spread far and wide. There are at least 3000 people who have some books, and can make use of them. Many hundreds can read well; and there are among them 400 copies of the Old Testament History; and about 400 of the New, which is an abridgment of the Four Evangelists, and part of the Acts of the Apostles. Many chapters of Luke's Gospel, in manuscript, are also in circulation; and 1000 copies of our Tahitian Catechism, which several hundreds have learnt, and can perfectly repeat. The Spelling-books, which were printed in London, of which we had, we suppose, about 700, having been expended long ago, we had lately 2000 copies of a lesser Spelling book printed in the colony: these we have received and distributed; and there is an earnest call from all the islands for more books, the desire to learn to read and write being universal. We want a new edition of the above-mentioned books, and are now preparing the Gospel of St. Luke for the press. We intended to send the Catechism and small Spelling-book to the Colony by this conveyance, and get 2000 or 3000 printed; but, having heard that a printing-press is sent out for us, we thought it best to wait a while, notwithstanding the urgent call of the natives, as we wish to prevent expense as much as possible.

\* From subsequent information, it appears that Mr. Bicknell had returned to Eimeo, greatly recovered.

## HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

— Homo sum:

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

### PENITENTIARY AT MILBANK.

The following REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the General Penitentiary at Milbank, for the reception of convicts, contains much interesting information on the subject of Penitentiaries in general, and particularly respecting the treatment and condition of the convicts at Milbank. Were our prisons to be subjected to the same careful examination, and conducted with the same judgment, the friends of humanity would have ample cause to rejoice in the success of their unremitted exertions in favour of their unhappy fellow-creatures, whom vices and misfortunes have consigned to the horrors of the present prison system.

There are at present in the Penitentiary, 108 male, and 118 female convicts.

The portion of the prison now completed was originally intended to contain 200 prisoners, and was represented in the former report of the Committee to be calculated to accommodate that number. In consequence, however, of an alteration which was made last spring in the manner of lodging the prisoners, the present buildings will be found capable of receiving nearly 300, instead of 200. In the first distribution of the prisoners, they were all placed in different cells by night, from those which they occupied by day; so that two cells were allotted to each of the prisoners of the first class (who are by the 56 Geo. III. to be kept separate from each other during the hours of labour, as well as by night), but owing to the facility afforded to ventilation by the construction of this prison, it has been found practicable, without inconvenience, to make one cell serve both as a night cell and a day cell for every prisoner of this description.

The Committee reported, at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament, that it would be necessary to adopt measures for giving additional stability to some parts of the present buildings; accordingly means have been used for that purpose, and two towers have been taken down to be rebuilt on a better foundation.

The Committee are informed that it may be necessary to take down two more towers, but they understand from their architect (Mr. Smirke) that there is not any cause for apprehension in regard to the other parts of the buildings.

The officers behave with mildness to the prisoners in conformity to the directions given by the Committee; and no instance has occurred of any complaint made by a prisoner of harshness or ill usage. The conduct and demeanour of the female prisoners is highly decorous; the male prisoners, many of whom are boys recently received from Newgate, and for the present without employment, are less orderly, but even in these much improvement has taken place since their arrival. The opinion of the Chaplain on the general state of the Penitentiary will best appear from the following extract, taken from the conclusion of his Journal for 1817; at which time the prison had not been open to male offenders for one complete year, viz.

"In the course of the year one of the female convicts has been baptised, and 17 males and 46 females have been confirmed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, at a confirmation held by his Lordship in the chapel: 63 females and 10 males have received the holy sacrament, but of this number of communicants the chaplain thought it necessary that three should not give their attendance at the administration of that solemn ordinance on Christmas-day, and on Sunday last; and he has always considered it as a duty to explain very fully to them, that their attendance at the Lord's table will not be marked by any favour, but that it will rather cause their conduct to be more strictly scrutinized and watched.

"The convicts who were first sent to the Penitentiary, have most of them conducted themselves in an exemplary manner, and indeed the general behaviour of all has far exceeded the expectations of the chaplain, when he reflects that many of them came here without education, and from the haunts of vice. From what he has already observed, he trusts that the system of moral and religious instruction adopted in the Penitentiary, will be the means of reclaiming many from the paths of vice, by breaking their connexions with profligate and abandoned companions, and of restoring them to the society of their friends, and making them honest and industrious members of the community."

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the Penitentiary has been in operation, for the Committee to report any of the convicts to the principal Secretary of State for

the Home Department, under the 25th section of the 56th Geo. III. as proper objects for their merit in the prison, to be recommended to the Royal Mercy; several have received his Majesty's pardon, founded on circumstances unconnected with their behaviour, since they came under the care of the Committee; but in every such instance it has been ascertained by previous inquiry from the Committee, that the conduct of the convict in the Penitentiary, though not the ground of his pardon, has nevertheless been such, as in no degree to diminish his claim to the mercy of the Crown.

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been good since the last report, especially when it is considered how prevalent fevers have been in London, and in many parts of the country. Four female prisoners have died since the prison was opened for females in June 1816, and one death has occurred among the males since the first reception of male convicts in February 1817. Of the four deaths among the females, three were occasioned by disorders which were contracted previously to their admission into the Penitentiary; viz. two by consumption, and one by dropsy.

The female prisoners have full employment, chiefly in needle work. Their earnings during the last year will be stated separately from those of the males at the end of this report; but of the male prisoners many are yet unemployed, and the whole earnings in that part of the prison are not very considerable.

It is obvious that some time must elapse before it can properly be ascertained what trades can be carried on with advantage within the prison; and even the trades in which the arrangements in manufacture can be most easily reconciled with the discipline of a Penitentiary, cannot be expected to be immediately productive, as almost all the hands employed are to be taught their trade before they can make articles fit for sale.

Some of the prisoners are employed as tailors, and the Commissariat Department, with a view of giving them work in this line, has sent in a quantity of cloth to be made into great coats.

The Committee have reason also to believe, that there will be no difficulty in finding employment for many of the male prisoners in shoe-making, as soon as they shall be sufficiently instructed to be able to make articles that are saleable; under this impression, a person has been lately hired, in addition to the ordinary turnkeys of the prison, for the purpose of teaching this business.



There are besides many male prisoners who work at different trades, some of which may be found advantageous, and may be taught by them to other prisoners, such as carpet-making, turning, fringe making, the manufacture of glass-beads, &c.; and although the collective earnings of the male prisoners during the first year after the opening of the prison have not been considerable, owing to the causes which have been stated, there are some among the tailors whose work is now worth from 5s. to 6s. a week, at the moderate prices fixed on their labour in the prison; and others who can earn from 10s. to 14s. weekly as shoemakers, who had never worked at those trades before they came into the Penitentiary, and in regard to whom it may be doubted whether they have been long employed in any honest way previously to their imprisonment.

The Committee see no reason to doubt, that when the system of manufacture within the Penitentiary shall be fairly brought into operation, most of the male prisoners will earn a sufficient sum to defray the cost of their food and clothing.

The present charges of superintendence are of course very high, owing to the necessity of having a complete establishment of superior officers, while the prisoners under their care bear only a small proportion to the number which the prison will contain when it is finished.

No complete new building has been added to the Penitentiary in the course of the last year, but the foundation, and a part of the brickwork for the portion of the prison which is eventually to be occupied by females, are executed; and the Committee understand from the supervisors, that it is intended to raise and cover in the whole of that building (calculated to contain 400 female prisoners) before next winter.

In this case, the Committee will probably be able, in the course of the spring of 1819, to remove the female prisoners from the portion of the prison which they now occupy, and to complete their number to 400, taking in at the same time 150 more male prisoners.

The Committee cannot conclude this report, without earnestly recommending that this plan should be proceeded in without delay, as their expectation of advantage to the public, as well in regard to the produce of the work of the prisoners confined in the Penitentiary, as in respect to the moral effects of such confinement on their habits and behaviour, has been increased by the experience of the last year.

#### PENITENTIARY AT NEW YORK.

The account of this Penitentiary, as well as that of Philadelphia, given in our last number (p. 119.), may afford some useful hints to the present inquirers on prison-subjects; and in this, whatever may be our inclination in other respects, we ought not to be too proud to take a lesson from our transatlantic friends.

During the hours of labour silence is strictly preserved, and no object is suffered to engage the prisoner's attention but his employment; those who excel in any particular branch, are rewarded by the officers of the Institution. Continual employment, sobriety, cleanliness, and regularity of conduct, in time become habitual, and soften the heart; in which event the mode of punishment has the desired effect: the criminal gradually reforms, and his example in suffering and penitence, operates as a salutary check on the minds of others.

Among the prisoners, some men are possessed of literary acquirements; these are selected by the Chaplain and Inspectors to attend the school, to assist in instructing the boys and uninformed men, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The convicts attend divine worship at the chapel, every Sunday, which is visited by ministers of different denominations, as well as by benevolent families in the vicinity, who have testified to the zeal and devotion of the prisoners, in their religious exercise; demonstrating its primary and essential aid, to the mild and humane system introduced, in the amendment and restoration of guilty and depraved offenders. The same principles of benevolence which produced an amelioration of the criminal code, operated in organizing the government and internal police of this Penitentiary. The trial was to be made, whether justice, tempered by clemency and humanity, could not govern a numerous body of offenders; and whether they might not be reclaimed by kind treatment, and the inculcation of industrious habits and moral sentiments; such expectations have been fully realized, and the system effected with the desired success.

The government of the Institution is committed to a "Board of Inspectors, selected from the most judicious and benevolent citizens, who are empowered to make permanent regulations for the management of the prison. A Committee of the Inspectors visit the prison twice a week, to see that cleanliness, decency, and order, are maintained, and that the prisoners are

treated with justice and humanity; to encourage them to amendment and reformation, by giving them such advice as may awaken virtuous sensibility, and promote their moral and religious improvement. Such occasional intercourse tends greatly to encourage the well disposed, and even to soften the hearts of such as are grown obdurate by frequent crimes, and to excite impressions favourable to future amendment. The Inspectors present an annual Report to the Legislature of the condition of the Prison, number of convicts admitted and discharged, sums received and paid on account of the Institution, &c. The Inspectors receive no salaries.

The agent is appointed by the statute, to superintend the business of the prison, and employ the prisoners at such useful work, as may be most beneficial to the Institution and the public; to purchase the provisions, articles of clothing, and raw materials for working, and dispose of the manufactured goods, rendering a weekly account thereof to the Inspectors.

The Keeper is an officer on whom the safety of the prison and success of the Institution essentially depend; experience proves, that he should be possessed of a sound understanding, firm and resolute in manners, yet mild and conciliating, and discreet in his conduct. His duty is to visit every part of the prison, workshops, &c. to detect and punish all irregularities, and report the same to the Inspectors.

There is also a Deputy, and sixteen assistant Keepers, who perform the office of Turnkeys, and alternately watch during the night. Their duty is to see the orders and regulations strictly observed; that all the apartments, clothing, bedding, &c. are kept clean: that the prisoners are attentive to their occupations, and that no swearing, indecent language, or disturbance takes place. The keepers are not permitted to receive any fees or perquisites.

Three Physicians and a Surgeon attend the Hospital; and direct changes in the diet, dress, or employment of the prisoners, as may be deemed beneficial to their health.

From the foundation of this Institution in 1797, to December 31, 1814, the number of convicts admitted has been 3062, of which 1199 have been pardoned or discharged. With no small degree of pleasure it has been observed, that many of those discharged have continued in habits of industry and sobriety, and bid fair to become good members of society.

In the establishment of the prison, all the difficulties of a new experiment were

to be encountered, with the disadvantage of imperfect knowledge in many branches of manufactures. A system was to be formed, by which several hundred convicts, many of them hardened, desperate, and refractory, and others ignorant, or incapacitated through infirmity or disease, might be brought into a regular course of labour. To find suitable employment for so many persons, was a considerable difficulty; and in the choice of occupations, regard was to be had to those which required the least capital, were most productive of profit, and most consistent with the health and general security of the prisoners.

## The Gatherer.

### No. XVIII.

"I am but a gatherer and dealer in other men's stuff."

#### The fifth Marquis of Winchester.

Such was the steady loyalty of this Nobleman, and such his attachment to the unfortunate Charles the First, that in the year 1645, a period when the Rebellion was at its height, he resolutely refused every overture, however tempting, of the Parliament, to swerve in the least from his duty; after having been three times besieged in Basing house, in Hants, the place of his residence, he declared, that if the King had not another foot of ground in England, he would hold that spot for him to the last extremity. In consequence of this resolution Basing Castle sustained a siege of more than two years, when, after the loss of above 100 men, the Castle was taken by storm, and the gallant Marquis and the shattered remains of his force made prisoners. This Nobleman had, during this memorable siege, caused to be written with a diamond on the windows of the Castle, "*Aimez Loyauté*," (ever since the motto of the family), which so provoked the soldiers of Cromwell that, after plundering it of money, jewels, furniture, plate, &c. to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, they determined to burn it to the ground, which they executed; for, except a gateway upon which were the arms of the first Marquis (the builder of it) and a small portion of the external walls, they destroyed every part of it. These vestiges were remaining so late as the year 1765. Each of Cromwell's private soldiers is said to have received 300*l.* as his share of the plunder.

#### Modern Hermit.

Some years ago, Mr. Powys, of Morcham, near Preston, in Lancashire, adver-

tied a reward of an annuity of 50*l.* for life to any man, who would undertake to live seven years under ground, without seeing any thing human, and to let his toe and finger nails grow, with his hair and beard, during the whole time. Apartments were prepared, under ground, very commodious, with a cold bath, a chamber organ, as many books as the occupier pleased, and provisions from Mr. Powys's own table. Whenever the recluse wanted any refreshment he was to ring a bell, and it was provided for him. Singular as this residence may appear, an occupier offered himself, and actually staid in it, observing the required conditions, for four years.

*Anecdote of Christian IV. King of Denmark.*

Christopher Rosenkranz, in Copenhagen, demanded from the widow of Christian Toul a debt of 5000 dollars. She was certain that she owed him nothing. But he produced a bond signed by herself and her deceased husband; she declared the bond to be forged. The affair was brought before a court of justice. The widow was condemned to pay the demand. In her distress she applied to King Christian IV. and said that neither she nor her husband had signed the pretended bond. His Majesty promised to take her affair into consideration. He sent for Rosenkranz, questioned him closely, begged, exhorted, but all to no purpose. The creditor appealed to his written bond. The King asked for the bond, sent Rosenkranz away, and promised that he would very soon return it to him. The King remained alone, to examine this important paper, and discovered, after much trouble, that the paper-manufacturer, whose mark was on the bond, had begun his manufactory many years after its date. The inquiries made confirmed this fact. The proof against Rosenkranz was irrefragable. The king said nothing about it; sent for Rosenkranz some days after, and exhorted him in the most affecting manner, to have pity on the poor widow, because otherwise the justice of Heaven would certainly punish him for such wickedness. He unblushingly insisted on his demand, and even presumed to affect to be offended. The king's mildness went so far, that he still gave him several days for consideration. But all to no purpose. He was arrested, and punished with all the rigour of the laws.

*The Electric Eel.*

The *Gymnotus*, or Electrical Eel, is a native of the river of Surinam, in South America. Those which were brought over to England, about fifty years ago, were between three and four feet long, and gave

an electric shock to any person who put one finger on the back near its head, and another of the opposite hand into the water near its tail. In their native country, they are said to exceed twenty feet in length, and to kill any man who approaches them in a hostile manner. It is not only to escape its enemies that this surprising power of the fish is used, but also to take its prey, which it does by benumbing them, and then devouring them, before they have time to recover, or by perfectly killing them, for the quantity of the power seems to be determined by the will, or anger of the animal, as it sometimes strikes a fish twice before it is sufficiently benumbed to be easily swallowed. The organs productive of this accumulation of electric matter, have been accurately dissected and described by Mr. J. Hunter, Phil. Trans. vol. 65.

*Literary Reward.*

The laborious antiquary, JOHN STOWE, after dedicating the greatest part of a life, extended far beyond the usual period of existence, to researches in which the public were essentially interested, when suffering under the tortures of an excruciating disease, and upon the very verge of the grave, was obliged to ask alms of his fellow citizens and countrymen. However strange this may seem, it is nevertheless true, that in the year 1604, this worthy citizen obtained from that learned Monarch and great encourager of learning, JAMES THE FIRST, a licence to collect "the charitable benevolence of well-disposed people" for his subsistence. In this Brief his various labours for 45 years, spent in composing his Annals, and also eight years dedicated to his Survey of London, his merit and his age, are mentioned, and power was given to him, or his deputies, to ask charity at the different churches through a considerable number of counties and cities in England, with an exhortation and persuasion to persons to contribute their mites. This was in the second year of the King. A letter from the King on the same subject is also extant, on the back of which seven shillings and sixpence are set down as the subscription of the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, with the churchwarden's name indorsed.

*Anecdote of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.*

Among the Sons of Britain, whom the records of Fame will exhibit to the admiration of future ages, few, if any, will appear in a more advantageous view than the late Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Early in life devoted to the service of his country as a soldier, he passed through the various

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gradations of rank, from an Ensign to a General, with increasing respectability. At a very advanced period of life he obeyed the call of his country in conducting an army to a distant part of the world, when he had to undergo the difficulties of a protracted voyage; and in addition to the fatigues of the camp, had to encounter the danger of an unhealthy climate. And at length died, the victim of his unceasing anxiety to promote the interests of his country. The following anecdote, not generally known, reflects the highest honour on his private character. During the residence of Sir Ralph at the ancient seat of his family in Clackmannanshire, his humility and Christian deportment pointed him out as a proper person to fill the office of an elder in his parish church. Being ordained according to the rites of the Church of Scotland, when the solemn services were ended, he addressed the Minister to the following purpose:—"Sir, I have often been entrusted by my Sovereign with honourable and important commands in my profession as a soldier, and his Majesty has been pleased to reward my services with distinguished marks of his Royal approbation; but to be the humble instrument of putting the tokens of my Saviour's dying love into the hands of one of the meanest of His followers, I conceive to be the highest honour that I can receive on this side of heaven."\*

#### *Four in Hand.*

No man ever employed so much time, or so much property, in practical or speculative sporting as George, the third Earl of Orford. Among his fanciful experiments was a determination to drive four red deer (stags) in a phaeton, instead of horses, and these he had reduced to perfect discipline for his excursions and short journeys upon the road; but unfortunately, as he was one day driving to Newmarket, their ears were accidentally saluted with cry of a pack of hounds, who, soon after approaching the road in the rear, immediately caught scent of the *four in hand*, and commenced a new kind of chase with 'breast high' alacrity. The novelty of this scene was rich beyond description. In vain did his Lordship exert all his chariotsteering skill; in vain did his well trained grooms energetically endeavour to ride before them; reins, trammels, and the weight of the carriage were of no effect; off they went with the celerity of a whirlwind, and this modern *Phaeton*, in the midst of his electrical vi-

brations of fear, bade fair to experience the fate of his namesake. Luckily, however, his Lordship had been accustomed to drive his Hudibrastic set of 'fiery red' steeds to the Ram Inn, at Newmarket, which was most happily at hand. Into the yard they suddenly bounded, to the dismay of the ostlers and stable boys, who seemed to have lost every faculty upon the occasion. Pere they were fortunately overpowered, and the stags, the phaeton, and his Lordship were all instantaneously huddled together in a large barn, just as the hounds appeared in full cry at the gate.

#### *Royal Encouragement of Missionaries.*

The following letters preserved by Archbishop Wake serve to show the esteem in which missions to the heathen were held, in the time of George I. "GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Reverend and Learned Bartholomew Ziegenbalg, and John Ernest Grundler, Missionaries at Tranquebar, in the East Indies. Reverend and Beloved,—Your letters, dated the 20th January of the present year, were most welcome to us; not only because the work undertaken by you, of converting the Heathen to the Christian Faith, doth by the Grace of God, prosper, but also because that in this our kingdom such a laudable zeal for the promotion of the Gospel prevails. We pray you may be endued with health and strength of body, that you may long continue to fulfil your ministry with good success; of which, as we shall be rejoiced to hear, so you will always find us ready to succour you in whatever may tend to promote your work, and to excite your zeal. We assure you of the continuance of our royal favour. Given at our Palace of Hampton Court, the 23rd of Aug. A. D. 1717, in the 4th Year of our Reign. GEORGE R."

The King continued to cherish with much solicitude the interests of the mission after the death of Ziegenbalg; and in ten years from the date of the foregoing letter, a second was addressed to the Members of the Mission, by his Majesty. "Reverend and Beloved,—From your letters, dated Tranquebar, the 12th September, 1725, which some time since came to hand, we received much pleasure; since by them we are informed not only of your zealous exertions in the prosecution of the work committed to you, but also of the happy success which hath hitherto attended it, and which hath been graciously given of God. We return you thanks for these accounts; and it will be acceptable to us, if you continue to communicate whatever shall occur in

\* In Scotland, on sacramental occasions, the bread and wine are carried to the Communion Table by the Elders.

the progress of your mission. In the mean time, we pray you may enjoy strength of body and mind for the long continuance of your labours in this good work, to the glory of God, and the promotion of Christianity among the heathen; that its perpetuity may not fail in generations to come. Given at our Palace at St. James's, the 23d February, 1727, in the 13th Year of our Reign.

GEORGE. R."

## FINE ARTS.

### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE patrons of the Fine Arts naturally look forward with anxiety to the merits of that rising generation of artists, on which the public must depend for supplying the places of those which time is about to remove. We, who may be said to have seen, with few exceptions, the course of a second generation of artists, cannot but acknowledge a feeling collateral at least, with this idea: and, with it connects a sense of obligation to the present Institution, in which many young names appear, as well as many which have already enjoyed the share of public approbation.

We therefore, take a lively interest in the productions which annually embellish this gallery; and are always well pleased to see the acceptable word *SOLD*, inscribed on a ticket annexed to a work of merit, especially if it be a work of a young performer, who has his way to make in the world, by the force of his genius, and the development of his talents, his character, and his assiduity.

We have lately had sufficient occasion to be mortified at the *mechanical* means resorted to for dispatch of business in a work of art, wherein taste and elegance should have been the impulsive principles, and should have animated the whole.—Admitting some apology to be contained in the consideration that the design was, in a certain sense, rather imposed on the artist, than emanating from his own mind, it must, nevertheless, be granted, that while artists offer their talents for remuneration, they *ipso facto* acknowledge this contingency to be one condition of their profession; for they cannot always expect to choose their subject, and to be called to execute those works, and those only, which may properly be said to originate with themselves.

It is, therefore, no small advantage to artists to enjoy the advantages of such an opportunity as the British Institution affords, for displaying such works, as they have chosen to exercise their talents on.

These are properly their own; and on these they are at home: they cannot complain of controul; nor of caprice; nor of those sudden changes of fancy, which are but too well known by professors: pique and prejudice have no object here.—

Under the patronage of the most illustrious names, and the most carefully cultivated minds, the works here announced, are favourably introduced to the public: they are certain of being seen, by those whom it is desirable should see them; and certain of being distinguished, if their claims to distinction be well founded.

The first number of the present collection is an attempt at impossibility; "The Angel Uriel, in the Sun," by Mr. Alton.

It is a fixed maxim in painting that to attempt to paint high noon is labour in vain: we have no colours which can effect a perfect representation; and we cannot paint light, with terrestrial pigments; if so, how shall we paint the seat and focus of essential light?—the palace and glory of that effulgence which defies the contemplation of mortal eyes? The painter must have *some* shadow, as he must have *some* form; but, a giant reclining *surrounded* by light cannot be expressed: the foreshortened rays defy the powers of the pencil.

We remember to have seen in a picture of Corregio an attempt to produce a celestial radiancy by adopting a golden ground, and glazing it by colours more or less opake according to the local effect required.—The practice was ingenious; and the picture was brilliant; but, we shall readily be believed when we say it was a *young* Corregio. That, however, was a body of rays which had descended to earth: rays in the solar orb—efflux of light, are very different things.

We have thought it our duty, when offering our tribute of attention to the performances here exhibited on similar occasions, to caution young artists against the deception produced by the natural decay of colours in the pictures of old masters. We are happy to see, in some pictures, this year, a very near approach to certain tints employed by the best colourists: they shew the advantage of the means of study which have been enjoyed; but, there are, at the same time, defects, which are imitations—not of nature; not of the ancient masters, as they were; but of the present state and appearance of their works.

This should be by all means avoided. It shews too, the impolicy of placing confidence in any master, or any manner. The great School of Nature is open to all:—it is ever fresh, and inexhaustible; but, the

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prevailing characteristics of any school of Art, are yearly rendered less and less eminent, by the slow and apparently insensible operations of time; a power before which it is no disgrace to yield. He has disturbed our calendars by the interference of his extra minutes and seconds: and he works leisurely but effectually, in changing the tints of the most admired of human performances stroke by stroke.

We hope that the Admiralty has not lost sight of the public duty to perpetuate by paintings, executed under the inspection of our gallant commanders, with strict attention to truth, the principal exploits which have raised the fame of the British naval power to its present eminence. We commend a like accuracy in less public performances. Those who remember the fine effect of the defence of Gibraltar, by Wright, of Derby, will think he still holds his place, as the first painter of such scenes, notwithstanding Mr. Rogers's "Bombardment of Algiers, August 27, 1816, shewing the situation of the British line of battle ships, and the part they took in the action."

In this he has been much assisted by sketches made during the conflict, on board his Majesty's ship *Minden*. Such correctness we highly commend: and conjecturing the feelings of posterity by our own, in reference to past events; we anticipate for such representations an interest equally honourable and permanent.

Mr. Ward has contemplated a bold effort in his "Angel descending into the pool of Bethesda." Certainly his angel is no common personage; but, his pool bears no resemblance whatever to the possibilities of the incident. Why not consult the representations of the remains of that pool, as extant at this day? Why not, as it were, restore the edifice, according to the plan; as judicious architects restore the ruined temples of Greece, &c. from authorities yet discoverable? And we take leave to say, that had this been attempted, the picturesque effect would have gained by the attention; while the feelings of the judicious would have been completely engaged on the side of the artist. We know so little of the nature and appearances of angels, that they must at all times continue to be matters of conjecture; but, we know enough of sickness and sorrows to determine the place they should have occupied in a composition representing the pool of Bethesda.

Mr. Wilkie's picture from the song of Duncan Gray, we have admired in a former exhibition elsewhere; but, if we recollect rightly, it was then annexed to

another song. It is a beautiful performance; but this ambiguity operates to its disadvantage. This artist's "Bathsheba," is not equal to his pieces derived from modern life, and supported by living models and manners.

Mr. Howard has composed his "Zethus and Amphion, fastening Dirce to the horns of a wild bull, to avenge their mother," with much attention to propriety: all circumstances considered, his figures maintain their dignity, as well as possible.

Sir W. Beechey has entered the lists with Mr. Howard, in his picture of "the Evening Star;" were he a young artist, we should pronounce the effort creditable to his pencil; though not without defects.

This master's "St. John in the Wilderness" is another instance of that manner of erroneous thinking, which we have deemed it our duty to censure. He is represented as a great chubby *English* boy, full of health and flesh: now, whatever St. John might be in his childhood, such a boy gives no indication of the future prophet, whose abstemiousness was so great, that he is said "to come, neither eating nor drinking," and whose food was the wild and spontaneous productions of the desert. But, this a portrait—it is master such-a-one, in the character of St. John:—why then let the artist recommend another character.

We find ourselves under a difficulty how to speak properly of great pictures and great compositions. The mode of life, with the necessary attention to comfort in our buildings, is extremely unfavourable to large performances. There is, to say truth, no *call* for them;—yet if our artists have no practice on them, how should they be able to execute such articles, with skill and spirit, when they are wanted? A patron will chuse a man of indisputable powers for such a work; but, by what means shall such powers make themselves known? One thing may be observed; that, to a certainty, such attempts are always means of improvement; and we never knew an artist who had the spirit to undertake such performances, who did not derive benefit from them in his subsequent works.

This will be acceptable intelligence to Mr. Brockedon, whose very large picture of "Christ raising the widow's son at Naim," has merit in parts. Further study will inform this artist, that the Jewish mode of burial was altogether different from that adopted in his picture; had he consulted some of the *antient* representations of the raising of Lazarus, he would have intro-

duced a mode of swathing much more allied to the genuine costume.

We have the pleasure of reporting favourably on the general tone and style of Landscape that prevail among our artists. Very pleasing specimens meet us frequently; and we conceive that the advantage of closely examining a few of Claude's best works has not been lost, on our students. Their pencils are usually spirited, and often correct.

Several studies for Sculptures are exhibited this year; we should be glad to think this branch of art were advancing to the rivalry of Phidias: much remains to be done before that can safely be affirmed.—We suspect that the principles of antique art, are but indistinctly known among us: were they more familiar they would be more generally understood; and if more generally understood, they would be more frequently exhibited. They are less recondite than is usually supposed; and those who by great labour, and indefatigable exertion, have at length acquired an insight into them, might greatly abridge the labour of others who aspire to the same eminence.

We hope that the day is not distant when similar remarks shall be thought misplaced, when the genuine graces and beauties of Nature shall distinguish the English school: and when the consequences of liberal and judicious patronage shall redound equally to the satisfaction of Artists, and of those who take the Arts under their protection.

#### ON FORCING FRUIT TREES TO BLOSSOM AND BEAR FRUIT.

[By the Rev. G. L. Hempel.]

In my early years I saw my father, who was fond of Pomology, and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which already were in blossom, for the purpose of producing, by that means, larger fruit than usual. This was not his own invention, but as far as I recollect, derived from a French Journal. Thirty years ago, when I was a boy, I practised this operation, in imitation of him, and thereby obtained larger pears and plums. In repeating this operation of *ringing* the branches, which I did merely for the purpose of larger fruit, I observed that the branches so operated upon always bore the next year. By this reiterated appearance I was led to the idea, that perhaps this mode of *ringing* the bark might be a means of compelling every unproductive branch to yield fruit.

With this view, I cut rings upon a considerable number of branches, which as yet showed no blossom; and found by repeating the experiment the truth of my supposition indisputably confirmed by experience. The application of this experiment, by which upon every bough or branch fruit may be artificially produced, is very simple and easy, and the mode of proceedings as follows.

With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch which you mean to force to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem, or, if it be a small branch, or shoot, near to where it is joined to the larger bough; the cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and to penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from this cut you make a second cut, like the first, round the branch, so that, by both encircling the branch, you have marked a ring upon the branch, a quarter of an inch broad, between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts you take clean away with a knife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood; so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth. But this bark ring, which is to compel the tree to bear, must be made at the right time, that is, when in all nature the buds are strongly swelling or are breaking out into blossoms. In the same year a callus is formed at the edges of the ring, on both sides, and the connexion of the bark, that had been interrupted, is restored again without any detriment to the tree, or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over.

By this simple though artificial means of forcing every fruit-tree, with certainty, to bear, you obtain the following important advantages:

1. You may compel every young tree of which you do not know the sort, to shew its fruit, and decide sooner, whether, being of a good quality, it may remain in its first state, or requires to be grafted.

2. You may, thereby, with certainty, get fruit of every good sort, of which you wish to see the produce in the next year.

3. This method may probably serve to increase considerably the quantity of fruit in this country.

The branches so operated upon are hung with fruit, while the others that are not ringed, often have nothing, or very little on them. This effect is easy to be explained from the theory of the motion of the sap. For, when the sap moves

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slowly in a tree, it produces fruit-buds, which is the case in old trees; when it moves vigorously, the tree forms wood, or runs into shoots, as happens with young trees.

#### ON WATERING FRUIT TREES BY J. SOWERBY, ESQ. F. L. S.

Read before the Horticultural Society, Jan. 7, 1817.

In the spring of the year 1815, the drying March winds, as they are called, were considered very injurious to the early blossoming Apple, Pear, and other fruit trees. I was repeatedly told, both by my neighbours and those from Norfolk and Suffolk, that just as the fruit was beginning to set, these drying winds caused it to fall off, like the leaves in autumn, so that the expected produce was early lost; and that this happened continually to their great loss and inconvenience.

Now, as I was so fortunate as to preserve the little fruit at Mead Place, I presume others may do the same; and indeed, from the reward, which appears to me more than proportionate to the labour, I feel confident that the hint I am about to give, however trifling it may appear, may be useful.

As these winds have generally succeeded the blossoming of my trees, which, by the way, are planted in a very bad soil, the whole used to be blown off about the time for the setting of the young fruit; I thought it probable that a good dose of water at the roots would strengthen and save the fruit; this was given, the effect was seen in twenty-four hours, the young fruit then resisted the attack of these winds, and a large crop was produced.

By these means not only were the trees enabled to produce their fruit in abundance, but also to increase them in size to nearly double; thus a tree which in 1814 produced a very few pears of about half a pound each, in 1815 produced a great number nearly double that weight.

#### ACCOUNT OF THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, has lately obtained a Patent for a new Optical Instrument, which he calls the *Kaleidoscope*, from *Καλός* beautiful, *εἶδος* a form, and *σκοπεῖν* to see. It consists of two mirrors inclined to each other in an angle of about 30°. The object looked at is composed of about 25 pieces of coloured glass of different forms, contained between two parallel object glasses, and the whole is fitted up like a small telescope about 8 inches long. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the objects it produces, and their changes are truly

magical. Various objects, such as pin, a glass bead, opal, a piece of gold fringe, lace, a pea, &c. may be occasionally substituted for the pieces of glass, and the figures may be varied almost to infinity. The instrument is intended to assist Jewelers, Glass Painters, and other ornamental artists, in the formation of patterns; but from the pleasing amusement which it affords, it will soon be in the hands of almost every family in the kingdom. This optical instrument is eminently calculated to instruct and delight the juvenile classes.

### National Register : FOREIGN.

#### AFRICA: WESTERN.

##### Sierra Leone.

A letter from this place, dated Jan. 21, 1818, gives the following account of the settlement, and the manners and customs of the natives:

"I have visited several of the towns in the interior. Regent's-town is the principal. It contains a population of 1700 liberated slaves: there is a handsome church, but not sufficiently large, and therefore now receiving an addition. There is a very handsome house for the Minister and Teacher. It was a most gratifying sight to see the full congregation of both sexes, very neatly dressed, and particularly well behaved, go through their several exercises, reading the Bible, reciting and singing hymns, &c. The church and parsonage were principally built by the young men, who have learned masonry and carpentering, under the direction of two or three European instructors. The first classes are now all married, and fifty of them have formed a building society, the plan and object of which is to build stone houses, on a certain scale for each other, according to priority by lot, till the whole number shall be completed, which will be a few years hence.

"I have also been to visit a native chief at the opposite side of the river, about ten miles distant. This chief, who is, as he told me, not a king, but a head-man ruler of a district by voluntary submission to his authority. He is a decent, intelligent person, speaks English very well, and dresses in the style of his country. His town consists only of about an hundred families; but the interior of the country is very populous. He is a great agriculturist; his revenue is principally paid in rice. His residence consists of a large inclosure, surrounding a circular range of mud houses of considerable size, all of a round form,

raised on pillars; the walls are opened for about two feet; there is a piazza all round, of mud, nicely plastered, and formed into seats, couches, sofas, &c. all done by the women, and as level as the best artist in stucco in London could make it.

"These buildings are like so many beehives, their thatched roofs rising from the circle of pillars, with a sheaf towering like a cupola in the centre—there is much more neatness than would seem consistent with such materials. The beds generally consist of a mud couch matted, with cover and hangings of mat according to fancy. Every man has hanging by his bed side a short whip with a stout thong, to discipline his wife or wives; of these the Chief has at present ten; the others have more or less according to their circumstances. This Chief and his people are Mahometans; I went to their mosque at prayer time. The form consisted in certain prostrations, with prayers and telling of beads, very simple, and apparently zealous and sincere. The Priest had come from near Mecca, two months' journey on foot; a very dignified personage, wearing a large green mantle. After prayers the people talked palaver with the Chief. They are suspicious of the white men, and suppose 'that we come among them only to take their country from them, as we took Sierra Leone.'"

#### AFRICA: NORTH.

#### Plague: Excesses.

*Algiers, Feb. 25.*—The state of things here becomes more dreadful every day. The plague continues to rage in a terrible manner. This distemper, of which above 50 persons die daily in the city, lasts in general only 24 hours, without any previous indisposition, without having felt any symptoms of the disease; other persons frequently fall victims of death from the infected air, and the use of unwholesome food. The plague rages also in the neighborhood of Algiers, and farther in the interior of the country. To this may be added, a mortality among the cattle. Besides these dreadful scourges, we have other sufferings.

The Dey causes daily, and without respect to persons, people to be arrested, executed, or banished, and graciously seizes on their property. The Dey increases the number of his body guard by blacks, and has planted before his castle a strong line of 24-pounders, which command the city.

Several magnificent buildings are erecting for the Dey and his family. In the midst of the general misery, his Highness frequently amuses himself with balls and

music. The inhabitants, particularly the rich Jews have been obliged to pay a contribution of 100,000 piastres, and 12 of the most beautiful girls of the latter; some have, however, ransomed themselves for different sums, from 4,000 to 8,000 piastres.

#### New Dey.

The Florence Gazette of the 24th March announces officially, by a letter from the Sardinian Consul at Leghorn, that the Dey of Algiers died of the plague on the 1st of March. His successor, Coggia-Cavalli, formerly his Minister, was proclaimed the same day amidst salvoes of artillery. He has assumed the name of Ibrahim Pacha. The next day, all the Foreign Consuls were presented to the new Dey, to tender him the customary presents. Ibrahim Pacha commenced his government by an act of justice; he ordered the young Christian women and Jewesses, whom his predecessor had confined in the Seraglio, to be set at liberty.

#### AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

#### Emigrants arrived in 1817.

The following is a statement of the number of emigrants arrived at Philadelphia and New York, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1817:—

Philadelphia. N. York.

From England, Ireland, and		
Scotland .....	3,553	- 4,834
France .....	63	- 674
Holland and Germany ....	3,102	- 252
British Possessions in North		
America .....	209	- 1,273
The West Indies generally	116	- 467
Italy and Spain .....	37	- 64
All other Countries .....	5	- 73
Total .....	7,085	- 7,637

#### Increase of Steam-boats.

Mr. Birkbeck observes, that the time is fast approaching when the grand intercourse with Europe will not be as at present through Eastern America, but through the great rivers that communicate by the Mississippi with the ocean. The upward navigation of these rivers is already coming under the control of the steam-boat, an invention which promises to be of incalculable advantages to this new world. The average progress of the steam-boats, heavily laden, against the stream, is about 60 miles per day. Their lading upwards consists of dry goods, pottery, cotton, sugar, wines, liquors, salted fish, &c.; and downwards, of grain, flour, tobacco, bacon, &c. At present, about twenty-five of these vessels, from fifty to four hundred tons burthen, are navigating these rivers; they are built at Pittsburg, and the machinery is

prepared at the iron-works there. From New Orleans to Shawnee Town on the Ohio, a distance of 1200 miles, the voyage upwards may be performed in twenty days; and this town is 45 miles from Mr. B.'s settlement, with which it has communication by the Wabash, a navigable river in his immediate vicinity. Those who have witnessed the extensive application of steam to the navigation of the western waters of Scotland, and the dispatch, regularity, and security of this mode of conveyance, will be able to appreciate its benefits as adopted in the inland navigation of America. More than twenty vessels of this description navigate the Clyde during the summer; some of which perform the voyage from Glasgow to Inverary, partly through a very stormy sea, in sixteen hours; a circuitous route of one hundred and ten miles; and touching with the punctuality of a mail coach at various places in their course to take in passengers. No serious accident has occurred since their introduction, which is more than two years. The secret of security consists in using large steam engines of great power and small pressure. If the boiler of cast-iron should in any part give way, a piece of cloth is firmly wedged into the hole, and the vessel proceeds without any danger or inconvenience to the passengers.

#### *Value of the Floridas.*

If the United States obtain possession of the Floridas, they will acquire a regular supply of naval stores, such as pitch, tar, turpentine, masts, and ship plank; with live oak of the greatest magnitude, for ship building, with which the provinces abound. Live oak is a wood of such extraordinary durability, that after the trees have been exposed to the changes and inclemency of the season for upwards of a century, it acquires a stony hardness, and will resist the edge of the best tempered steel. The government of the United States are acquainted with its value; their first frigates were built of this wood from trees collected in south Carolina and Georgia. There are only a few scattered trees in Carolina and Georgia; sufficient to build a frigate. In the peninsula of East Florida there is one of the best and most secure harbours in America, which will receive from fifty to one hundred sail of the line.

#### AMERICA : SOUTH.

##### *Bahia—Missions.*

The Propaganda at Rome has lately received accounts from a Capuchin Missionary who had penetrated into the deserts of Bahia. After having travelled a long

time, he met with a tribe of savages, who, being entirely secluded from all others, live more like brute beasts than rational creatures. Father Ludovico found himself surrounded by fifty-three savages, men and women. They were quite naked, and all armed with bows and arrows. The missionary endeavoured to conciliate them by little presents; at length he inspired them with sufficient confidence to induce them to accompany him to the nearest habitations. He there baptized eight of their children, with the consent of their parents. Another monk having joined Father Ludovico, these two missionaries will attempt to penetrate farther into the interior.

#### DENMARK.

##### *Anecdote of the King.*

When he was Prince Royal, an officer, mortally wounded at the battle of Quis-tram, desired to speak with him, and with his dying breath earnestly recommended to his care a young woman of Christiana, to whom he was engaged. When the Prince returned there, a grand ball was given by the principal inhabitants. He enquired whether this unfortunate girl was invited, and requested that she might, though but of the second class. The girl came; she was pretty; and finding herself amongst her superiors, bashfully sat down as near the door as possible, nobody deigning to take the least notice of her. Shortly after, the Prince entering, inquired for her, and asked her to dance with him, to the great mortification of the young ladies of high rank. After the dance was over, he handed her to the top of the room, and placing himself by her, spoke of the loss she had sustained with tenderness, promising to provide handsomely for any one she should marry. She afterwards married, and the Prince strictly kept his promise.

##### *Dye from Potatoo tops.*

A chemist of Copenhagen has discovered a brilliant yellow matter for dyeing, in potatoe tops. The mode of obtaining it is, by cutting the top when in flower, and bruising and pressing it to extract the juice. Linen or woollen soaked in this liquor, during 48 hours, takes a fine, solid and permanent yellow. If the cloth be afterwards plunged in a blue dye, it then acquires a beautiful permanent green colour.

#### FRANCE.

##### *Paris—Odeon Burnt.*

March 24.—At half-past three o'clock a fire broke out in the hall of the Theatre-Royal of the Odeon. In a few minutes it burnt with great fury, and the theatre be-



came the prey to the flames. The most prompt assistance was afforded. The firemen, aided by detachments of the national guard, the royal guard, the royal gendarmerie, &c. and a great number of citizens, were upon the spot, for the protection of the theatre, and to prevent the flames from spreading to the Rues de Racine and de Corneille, only separated from it by two arches. At half-past four the timber-work of the building fell with a great crash, and the flames ceased to have any food but the ruins on the bottom of the hall. But by the activity of the assistants, the lives of all those resident on the premises have been preserved. The Chancellor of France and the Grand Referendary of the Chambers of Peers repaired to the spot upon the first report of the event, and remained during the whole time of the fire. His R. H. the Duke of Berry was present, and very active upon the occasion. His Excellency the Minister of General Police also afforded his best exertions. Two women, one of whom resided on the third story owe their lives to the courage and activity of a young man named Jos. Arnold. Eight years ago, in the same month, the Odeon was destroyed by a similar event: but then, as now, the cause was not discovered.

#### *Sleeping hemp.*

The serious inconveniences attached to the present mode of sleeping hemp, has long been a subject of complaint throughout Europe. M. Christian, Director of the Royal Conservatory of Arts and Manufactures at Paris, has recently invented a machine, which has been worked in all the principal manufactories of Flanders and Picardy. It has been submitted to every requisite experiment, and appears to fulfil all that can be wished. In addition to the numerous economical advantages which are expected to arise from the use of this machine, it produces a very considerable saving in the bleaching; for the operation of sleeping, the chief object of which is to dissolve the resinous substances contained in the stalks, injures the colour of the flax, whilst the new machine, by operating without moisture, preserves it in its natural colour.

#### *New machine.*

A new machine for removing the earth dug up in making canals, has recently been invented in France. The Inventor asserts, that by the aid of this machine, a cubic toise of earth, weighing twenty-six milliers, may be removed in the space of an hour to a distance of twenty toises, at the moderate expence of two francs; whilst by the ordinary mode, the same operation costs upwards of three francs.

#### INDIES: WEST.

##### *State of Hayti.*

The army consists at present of 40,000 troops, well armed and clothed, with excellent cavalry, and a good corps of artillery. The country is in such a state of defence that no attack could be made with any hope of success. The very advantageous commerce of the island is almost wholly in the hands of the United States of America, which supply the inhabitants with all they want. American ships are constantly seen in the ports. Ready money is in abundance at Hayti.

#### ITALY.

##### *Letter to the Pope.*

Rome, March 7.—Mr. A'Court, the Minister of Great Britain to the Court of Naples, in passing through Rome, had the honour of presenting to his Holiness a letter from the Prince Regent. Although this letter contained nothing of much importance, it was remarkable in history as being the first which a Sovereign of England has addressed directly to the Pope, for several ages.

##### *Banditti Executed.*

The measures taken against the brigands, who still exist in considerable numbers in the States of the Church, are now executed with the greatest energy: a band of more than 50 have been taken; 35 have been tried and executed.

##### *Monument to Cardinal York.*

It will be recollected, that by the munificence of the Prince Regent, in the year 1815, the sum of 250,000 francs, were placed by Lord Castlereagh at the disposal of Canova, who was then at Paris, to be applied to defray the expenses of carrying to Rome the works of art restored by France, of which sum 50,000 francs were directed to be appropriated towards the monument of the Cardinal York. It is now erected in St. Peter's, where the monument of his father is placed, under the title of *King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.* It is said, that the Cardinal by his will, directed that his name should be recorded on his tomb as *Henry the Ninth*. Canova has undertaken to execute a marble group to adorn and illustrate the monument, which, when completed, will form a distinguished ornament of the magnificent Cathedral of Rome. It is expected to be finished in the course of the present year.

##### *Naples: Italo-Greek College.*

In the Kingdom of Naples, in the very centre of Græcia-Magna, there is an Italo-Greek College, in which upwards of one

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hundred young men of Epirus and Albania are instructed, chiefly gratis, in the Greek language and philosophy. There is in Naples a vast number of establishments for promoting Latin and Greek literature.

#### RUSSIA.

##### *Monument to Howard.*

As a testimony of esteem and gratitude to our countryman, Howard, so celebrated for his philanthropy, who visited so many prisons in Europe to make himself acquainted with situation, and to ameliorate the fate of the prisoners, and who, in the year 1790, ended his humane career at Cherson, a monument is now erecting at Odessa to his memory.

##### *Important to Literature!*

During the year 1817, there were exported from Petersburg 2,047,300 quills.

#### SICILY.

Extract of a letter dated Mascali, near Mount Etna, Feb. 22, 1818:—"You will no doubt be anxious to hear from me on this distressing occasion. This place and Giarre have not sustained the least injury, but all around is one scene of distress. We here understand that Nola and Syracuse have sustained considerable damage in lives and buildings; as for Catania, most of the houses are more or less damaged, but no lives lost; the Elephant hotel is partly destroyed. Aci Catena is one third destroyed, and a number of lives lost. St. Antonio, lives lost, and a great part of the town destroyed, Nicolisi, Lapadara, Trecastagne, and Viagrande, partially damaged; Pas de Pomo, and all that part, are considerably damaged in stores and houses. Saffarana, part of the church fell in, and killed every one in it, say about 60 persons, and the three Priests attending the service. Saffarana is about four miles from this. From thence to St. Alpo is one scene of desolation, and from thence to Piedmont and Randazzo. It is further said, that Luctina, Broute, and all that part, are considerable sufferers. In fact, we know not yet the extent done; but what we know is more extensive than the earthquake that destroyed Messina. The devastation is general, and I fear not yet finished. I look on this to be a forerunner of an eruption. The first shock was on Friday, at half past seven P. M. most violent; its motion was perpendicular; at midnight a second; about five in the morning a third. This morning, about four, another; at half past five a second; and at noon a third, but slight. For these two nights here and at Giarre, the popu-

lation have remained in the streets, with temporary sheds, and casks with the heads out. Giarre is like an Indian town."

#### SPAIN.

##### *Education: Lancasterian.*

It is generally believed that the lower classes of people in Spain are more ignorant than any in Europe. There is, however, reason to hope that the subjects of that country will shortly enjoy the benefits of the mode of instruction so successfully adopted in England and France. A letter from a Spanish officer of distinguished rank contains the following:—"I have the pleasure to inform you that I have just completed a Spanish translation of the interesting Manual of the Bell and Lancaster System, which I intend to lay before the King, in order to obtain permission to print it. The Marquess de P... is so enthusiastic in his admiration of the work, that he has offered to defray the expenses of printing, in order to distribute the copies gratis."

#### SWEDEN.

##### *State Paper.*

Speech of the President of the Storting, on the death of the King:—"It is with the deepest affliction that the Storting received the sad news of the death of his Majesty Charles XIII. The loss of a Monarch, whose reign displays the most incontestible proofs of his paternal solicitude for the welfare of the kingdom, is indeed a subject of grief for the Norwegians, and it would render them inconsolable if they were not assured of finding in the present Constitutional King, his Majesty Charles John, a tender Father, and a powerful Protector; and in his Son, the Prince Royal, a zealous Advocate near the Throne."

The President then read the oath of his Majesty, and continued as follows:—"My Honourable Colleagues, Members of the General Storting of Norway! Let us solemnly swear obedience and fidelity to the Constitution and to the King Charles John." All the Assembly rose up and took the following oath:—"We promise and swear in our minds and consciences to be obedient and faithful to the King Charles John."

The President then said:—"The oath is taken; we implore, with sincerity of heart, the blessing of Heaven upon our most gracious King."

"God preserve the King and his Kingdoms. (Signed) "CHRISTIE. RAMBECH."

##### *Quakers prohibited.*

On the 28th of Feb. his Majesty had a law proposed to the Storting, prohibiting

the sect of the Friends, or Quakers, from residing, without special permission from the King, in any place in Norway, except in the towns of Christiana, Drontheim, Bergen, Christiansand, Draamin, and the towns in the province of Finmark. At the same time, their privileges and liberties, as well as the restrictions and obligations to which they shall be subject, are particularly defined.

#### SWITZERLAND.

##### *Visit of Egyptians.*

We learn from Switzerland, that Osman Oga left St. Gall the 20th March, to proceed to Berne. Although he travels without any ostensible mission, yet important interests appear to be confided to his charge. All the cargoes of the Pacha's vessels which arrived in the ports of Europe are under his superintendence. He has brought into Italy 15 young Egyptians for their education.

## National Register:

### BRITISH.

#### THE KING.

*Windsor Castle, April 4.*—His Majesty has been uniformly tranquil throughout the last month, and continues to enjoy good bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished.

##### *Marriage of the Princess Elizabeth.*

Tuesday, 7th April, at eight o'clock, Her Majesty, with the different branches of the Royal Family who had arrived in the Palace, except the intended bride and bridegroom, began to move from her private apartments, and on entering the Saloon, the Queen took her station in a chair of state, to the left of the altar. The different branches of the Royal Family took their stations according to their rank. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London appeared at the altar, the latter attending as Bishop of the Diocese and Dean of the Chapel Royal. Every thing being properly arranged for the ceremony, the Lord Chamberlain retired, and introduced his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse Homberg, between the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. His Serene Highness was attended to the altar by Baron O'Naghten, Baron de Gerning, and Baron Kranc. His Serene Highness was dressed in his General's uniform, and wore several of his Orders, Grand Crosses, &c. having ten in the whole. The Lord Chamberlain retired again, and introduced Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, who was conducted to the altar by the

Dukes of Clarence and Kent. The Duke of York appeared to give her away. The Prince Regent was absent, partly in consequence of not being quite recovered from his attack of the gout, and partly because a similar scene was fresh in his recollection, in the marriage of his daughter. The Bishop of London as Dean of the Chapel Royal, attended to take the register of the marriage, as also the clerk of St. George's, Hanover Square, in which parish the Saloon is situate. As soon as the ceremony had concluded, a signal was given, and a double royal salute was fired from the Park, and Tower guns. The bride and bridegroom retired, and having taken off their splendid dresses, his Serene Highness appeared in full dress, and her Royal Highness in a white satin pelisse, and a nun's veil over her head: they left the Palace soon after 9 o'clock in her Royal Highness's laundauet and four, for the Prince Regent's cottage at Windsor. The Duke of York handed his Royal Sister to her carriage. The Prince Regent's consent in counsel to the marriage was produced to the Archbishop to enable him to proceed. In the evening several of the Royal tradesmen illuminated.

*The Wedding Dress.*—A very elegant and rich silver tissue, with two broad flounces of the most beautiful Brussels point lace, each flounce headed with rich silver netted shells; body and sleeves superbly trimmed with Brussels point, the sleeves tastefully looped up with silver tassels; the robe of rich silver tissue lined with white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, bordered with silver netted shells to correspond with the dress, and fastened in the waist with a very brilliant diamond clasp. Head dress, superb plume of ostrich feathers, with a most beautiful bandeau of diamonds.

#### Revenue.

Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the quarter's ending the 5th of April, 1817 and 1818.

	1817.	1818.
Customs.....	1,912,296..	2,003,664
Excise .....	4,642,055..	5,151,805
Stamps .....	1,492,611..	1,588,759
Post Office .....	342,000..	336,000
Assessed Taxes .....	868,104..	917,414
Land Taxes .....	154,550..	178,295
Miscellaneous .....	98,595..	73,270
	<b>£9,510,211</b>	<b>10,249,207</b>

Arrears of Property Tax 1,023,718      254,190

#### Bank Tokens.

The following circular has been addressed to all Postmasters.

"General Post Office, 21st March, 1818.

"I am commanded to inform you, that, by the provisions of an Act just passed, Dollars and Bank Tokens are authorized to pass and circulate until the 5th of July next; and from that period to the 5th of April, next year, (viz. 1819), to be tendered and received in payment of any Taxes, Rates, or Duties, under the management of the Commissioners of the Customs, Excise, or Stamps—or of any Postage, or in the purchase of any Stamped Paper, or in payment of Rent, Parochial or Public Rate, or for the purpose of being transmitted to the Bank. You will therefore accordingly receive such Dollars or Bank Tokens as may be offered to you, and transmit them to this Office in the manner pointed out in my letter of the 12th February last.—I am, your assured friend,

FRANCIS FREELING, Secretary."

#### New Churches.

The official documents upon which the measures now in contemplation for building new churches are founded, are so voluminous as hardly to admit even of a comprehensive abstract. But they relate to other subjects than the mere insufficiency of the present churches, and the necessity of supplying the want; the title of one of them being "An Account of Benefices and population, Churches, Chapels, and their capacity, number and condition of Glebe Houses, and Income of all Benefices not exceeding £150. per annum. The second relates only to the Insufficiency of Churches; and its contents are classed under the two following heads:—1. "An Account of the Population, and Capacity of Churches and Chapels according to the Church of England, in all benefices or parishes wherein the population amounts to or exceeds 2000, and the churches and chapels will not contain one-half, according to the diocesan returns, or other authentic documents, laid before Parliament." 2. "An Account of the Population and Capacity of Churches and Chapels according to the Church of England, in all benefices or parishes wherein the population amounts to or exceeds 4000 in number, and the capacity of the churches and chapels does not exceed one-fourth of the population, according to the diocesan returns, or other authentic documents, laid before Parliament."

#### Abstract of these Returns, &c.

Number of Benefices.....	10,421
Population .....	9,940,391
Churches of the Establishment	10,192
Chapels .....	1,551—11,743
Number of Persons they can contain .....	4,770,975
Glebe Houses fit for residence.....	5,417
Benefices which have no Glebe-houses	2,626
Glebe-houses not fit for residence....	2,183
Living not exceeding £10.....	12
20.....	45

VOL. VIII. No. 44, Lit. Pan. N.S. May 1.

Living not exceeding £30..... 119

40.....	248
50.....	314
60.....	314
70.....	301
80.....	278
90.....	251
100.....	594
110.....	250
120.....	280
130.....	254
140.....	217
150.....	219

Total number of Benefices not exceeding £150..... 3,503

Number of Livings, the value of which are not specified, being returned as Improvements, or Appropriations..... 27

Sinecures..... 38

Number of Livings not included in the preceding classes, and therefore presumed to exceed the value of £150. yearly..... 5995

An Abstract of the Totals of Parishes containing a Population of above 2000, of which the Churches will not contain one-half:—

Population..... 4,659,786

Number of Persons the Churches and Chapels will contain..... 949,222

Excess of Population above the capacity of Churches and Chapels..... 3,710,564

An Abstract of the Totals of Parishes of above 4000 inhabitants, of which the Churches will not contain a Quarter:—

Population..... 2,947,698

Number of Persons the Churches and Chapels will contain..... 419,193

Excess of Population above the capacity of Churches and Chapels.... 2,528,505

DIED.—At his house in Dean-street, Wm. Preston, Esq. in the 77th year of his age, a gentleman who may properly be designated a pioneer in literature, having conducted through the press of the house of Messrs. Strahan, the most celebrated works of the last century. Tutored under the classic Ruddiman, of Edinburgh, he acquired an early taste for composition, and through the patronage of the late Mr. Strahan, was introduced to many of the eminent authors who flourished in his day. His critical skill as a corrector of the press led literary men to submit to the correction of style; and such was the success of Mr. Preston in the construction of language, that the most distinguished among them honoured him with their friendship; as presentation copies now in his library, of the elegant and instructive Robertson, the acute and philosophic Hume, the eloquent and luminous Gibbon, the moral and philosophical Johnson, and the pious and polished Blair, will bear testimony.

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*Heavy Damages.*

At the late Lancaster Assizes, a Miss Orford obtained a verdict of £7000 damages for a breach of promise of marriage, from T. B. Cole, Esq. After the trial, Mr. C.'s counsel moved for a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages. but Mr. Justice Bailey observed, that had he been on the Jury, he did not know but he should have been disposed to have awarded even larger damages.

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**PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.**


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CHAP. I. *Address to the Prince Regent—Speech from the Throne—Habeas Corpus Suspension Act—Address to Prince Leopold—Finance—Parodies—Committee of Supply, &c.*

**HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 27.**

The customary Address to the Prince Regent was moved by the Earl of Aylesford, and was seconded by the Lord Selkirk. Both of these Noblemen, after dilating on the general grief evinced by the nation on the loss of the Princess Charlotte, congratulated the House on the information that the prospects of the country were brightening: our commerce, foreign and domestic, was rapidly improving; our revenue was increasing; and public credit stood again on the most satisfactory and unshaken basis.

Earl Stanhope would condemn a factious opposition to those Ministers who had steered the vessel of state in safety through a storm unparalleled in difficulty and danger. Under the present Administration, the principles of anarchy and insubordination, so dangerous to society, had been more effectually opposed than ever. Adverting to the military occupation of France, his lordship stigmatised the French as "the most unprincipled people on the globe—a people who had pursued the career of slaves and robbers, and were now the most abject of the human race." He knew from conversation with the Duke of Otranto, better known by the name of Fouché, that it was his opinion, the instant Buonaparte was set loose, the Bourbons would cease to reign, and the fall of that family would ensure a war against the rest of Europe; and the renewal of such a contest as that we had lately been engaged in must be attended with inevitable destruction to this country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne would not propose any amendment, though he could concur with only that part of the Address which related to the death of the Princess

Charlotte. He insisted that no evidence of any thing like an organized conspiracy had been discovered, which called for the suspension of the Constitution.

The Earl of Liverpool shortly replied; when the Address was agreed to.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 27.**

The Speech from the Throne being then taken into consideration, the customary Address was proposed by Mr. Wadehouse, and seconded by Mr. Windham Quin.

Lord Althorpe agreed with every part of the Address, excepting that which ascribed the present tranquillity of the country to the measures of Government; yet on that subject he should not now enter. Delicate as was the topic, he could not, however, refrain from alluding to the late three successive trials. Mr. Hone's able defence of himself convinced him, as it had convinced three Juries, that he had been guilty of no legal offence. But why was the prosecution continued after a Jury pronounced a verdict of acquittal?—A Jury was the only competent tribunal to say what was or was not a libel. The Judge had given his own opinion, in opposition to the Jury, the only competent authority.—The opinion of the Judge was not desired at all on such a question. The evil of prosecutions of this sort was great indeed; but it was not to be compared with the evil of destroying the confidence of the country in the Trial by Jury.

The Attorney-General said, that all three Parodies were Libels upon sacred subjects of the Church-service. The object of the prosecution was not punishment, but the prevention of the circulation of the writings prosecuted. It was his deliberate opinion, that he was bound to proceed, unless he were convinced, by the verdict of not guilty in the one trial, that the defendant was not guilty of the other two Libels.

Sir Samuel Romilly condemned the suspension of the Habeas Corpus; and contended, from the proceedings on the trials at Derby, and from the release of many of the Manchester prisoners as far back as September, that the conspiracies so much talked of by Ministers had no existence prior to the passing of the Suspension Bill; but were first hatched about the beginning of June, at the instigation of Government emissaries. The prosecution against Hone was a part of that system on which Ministers came into and remained in office. But the religious cry had not, on this occasion, turned to their advantage. He strongly censured the Parodies; but observed that the Attorney-General had absurdly begun



only to prosecute for them months after they had been voluntarily suppressed, and by his repeated prosecutions had contrived to produce a convenient little volume of such compositions to be handed down to posterity.

The Solicitor-General contended for the accuracy of the statements on which Parliament had suspended the Habeas Corpus Act; and vindicated the proceedings with regard to Hone.

Lord Castlereagh said, that Papers would on Monday be laid before the House, which would fully justify the measures adopted by the Administration.

After a few words from the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Lord A. Hamilton, and from Messrs. Bennett and Brougham, the Address was carried unanimously.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 28.

Viscount Sidmouth presented a Bill for repealing the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, which was read the first time. His Lordship then moved to suspend the standing orders (forbidding the passing a Bill through more than one stage in the same day) with reference to this Bill. Ordered. On the second reading of the Bill, the preamble was read, which, after reciting the titles of the two Acts, one suspending the Habeas Corpus till the 1st of July last, and the other continuing the suspension till the 1st of March next, stated that the continuance of the powers thus granted was no longer necessary.

Lord Holland said, that neither in the Trials that had taken place in the Metropolis, at Derby, or in Scotland, had any necessity been proved to exist for the suspension of the Act. There was no proof, in any of the cases that had occurred, of any insurrection, that did not appear to have been fomented by the agents or the spies of Government. After alluding to the trials of Mr. Hone for blasphemous Parodies, and giving it as his Lordship's opinion that, had those Parodies been directed against the Opposition or Reformers, no prosecution would have been instituted; the Noble Lord concluded with declaring, that he felt it to be his duty to deliver his opinion in condemnation of the measures which had been resorted to, without any adequate reason, and upon asserted information, which he was satisfied could not stand the test of real inquiry.

Viscount Sidmouth declared, that he was unconscious of any harsh or cruel exercise of the powers entrusted to Ministers under this Act. The responsibility of its execution rested, of course, chiefly with himself; and he could say that he had anxiously en-

deavoured to do his duty—that he had acted, to the best of his judgment, leniently, but firmly—that he had in view, only to prevent the threatening danger, and had not been the means of depriving individuals of liberty any further than as the necessity of the case required. The improvement in the condition of the lower classes, he was happy to say, rendered the further continuance of the Act unnecessary; and although there was no precedent upon the Records of Parliament for repealing an Act of this description, all of them having been suffered to expire, yet he was of opinion that, the necessity having ceased, the Act ought not to be allowed to continue any longer; and therefore, although the period till its expiration was very short, he had determined to move its repeal. There were still persons at work, in the Metropolis, and elsewhere, endeavouring to excite disaffection; but there was nothing in their attempts that could not be put down by the vigour of the law, the vigilance of the Government, and the loyalty and activity of the magistracy. The Noble Lord had alluded to the prosecutions of Mr. Hone. With regard to these, he rejected with indignation all imputation of base motives (for hypocrisy he considered to be a base motive); and placed the prosecutions upon the general feelings against Parodies of that description.—The Bill was then read a second time, the Commitment negatived, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed. The engrossed Bill was brought into the House almost immediately. It was then read the third time, and passed; and ordered to be sent to the House of Commons.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 28.

Lord Castlereagh, after an introductory speech, moved Addresses of condolence to the Queen and to Prince Leopold, on the loss which the Royal Family and the country had sustained in the death of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales.

On the question being put for an Address to the Queen, Mr. Calcraft said, he should, though with pain, give his negative to the motion, and should at the same time, best discharge his duty by not assigning reasons for his conduct.

Mr. M. A. Taylor also expressed a similar determination, and was followed by other Gentlemen. No numerical division took place on the subject; but it is remarkable that Mr. Speaker, when the cries of Aye and No had been repeated from all parts of the House, adopted that form of words which is expressive of doubt, and usually leads to a division; "and the Ayes,

I think," said he, (casting a glance over the House, and speaking hesitatingly)—"the Ayes, I think, have it."

The motion was then declared to be carried in the affirmative; and Mr. Disbrowe was appointed to carry it to the Queen.

Jan. 29.—A Bill to repeal the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus was brought from the other House, and read the first time.

On the second reading, some conversation took place. Lord Folkestone said, that, as far as he could form a judgment, the persons confined on mere suspicion, and discharged recently on recognizances, had been unjustly treated. He could not see the right so to bind them by recognizances.

That right was strenuously maintained by the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. B. Bathurst.

The Bill was afterwards read the third time, and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Grenfell, said, that the Bank had made ample preparations for resuming its payments in cash at the period fixed by Parliament: but the loans now in progress in foreign countries might, by possibility, make it a question for the consideration of Parliament, whether the restriction ought to be further continued, whilst the immediate effects of such arrangements should be in operation.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 31.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Bill for the repeal of the Act of last Session, entitled, An Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Feb. 2. Viscount Sidmouth presented certain Papers relative to the past and present state of the country. His Lordship would not then move for the appointment of a Secret Committee to examine, owing to the absence of Lord Holland and the Marquis of Lansdowne, who were prevented from attending by the death of the Earl of Upper Ossory.

Feb. 3. Lord Sidmouth moved the appointment of a Committee; which was opposed by the Earl of Carnarvon and the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the ground that it would be a mere mockery to confine the inquiry to the Papers furnished by Ministers themselves; that information of a very different character was requisite; and that the Committee should not only be appointed in a manner different from what it had been heretofore, but that it should have latitude of inquiry, and a power of examining witnesses, or calling for evidence, far beyond the mere reference of Papers furnished by themselves. The Secret Com-

mittee of last Session, their Lordships observed, had made their report upon *ex-parte* evidence—and upon *ex-parte* evidence Ministers might get what Report they pleased.

The Papers were then referred to a Committee of Secrecy—to consist of seven Lords, to be chosen by ballot.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 3.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the Finance Committee of last Session was revived.

On the motion of Mr. Grenfell, who urged the impolicy of continuing the restriction on cash payments, various returns respecting the affairs of the Bank were ordered.

Mr. Vansittart said, that as to the restriction, he had alluded to it on a former night as a measure merely probable. If, however, it should so turn out that recourse to this measure should be found necessary, he should then take the opportunity of giving his opinion more in detail.

Lord Castlereagh presented several Papers, purporting to be communications from the Prince Regent respecting the internal state of the country; these papers he proposed should be referred to a Committee, to be appointed on Thursday the 5th instant.

Mr. Vansittart, in answer to a question from Mr. Brougham, stated, that all the papers connected with the Property Tax had been destroyed.

Mr. W. Smith moved for an account of the sums received at the Crown-office from Mr. Hone, for copies of the information filed against him, together with the authority on which they were demanded, and the uses to which they were applied. In considering the recent prosecutions instituted against Mr. Hone, he could not help admiring the intrepidity, sagacity, and skill, with which he had conducted his own defence. He had since had an opportunity of conversing with him in private; and he must declare, that he discovered nothing that could tend to give him an unfavourable impression of his character, nothing unbecoming the manners of a gentleman. As for the Parodies published by Mr. Hone, his opinion perfectly coincided with that of the public in general, that they were highly censurable; and it was not the least honourable part of Mr. Hone's conduct, that, immediately on finding that such was the public impression respecting them, he used every means to prevent the circulation. But those parodies, however censurable, were not a fit subject to be animadverted on in a Court of Justice. It appeared to him that the free operation of public opinion was the only adequate and proper check to their popularity.

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, as Mr. Hone had paid no fees but such as had been paid in similar cases since the year 1693. He would not object, if a proper ground was laid for it, to a motion for a general return of the fees.

After some remarks by Sir F. Burdett, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Bathurst, and Lord Folkestone, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion, to renew it in a different shape.

#### POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, April 28, 1818.*

THE attention of the Nation is drawn at this moment to the Financial Calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Undoubtedly they are of primary consideration: nevertheless, if our judgment be correct, events have lately occurred of still more intimate interest to the Constitution of our Country, and if to the Constitution, then certainly to the Nation. The political virtue, we might add the moral virtue, also, of a representative body in a free Government, is most important; but this quality is not to be judged of from the abuse with which it is assailed by men of corrupt passions, nor by panegyrical declamations on the part of those who applaud indiscriminately whatever has the semblance of official dignity and power.

That among a considerable number of representatives, some should obtain admission, not to serve their country, but their own bye-ends, or merely as the puppets of party, is but too credible; and these may be swayed by various motives: there are rotten *outs* as well as rotten *ins*. But, on the other hand, in a numerous body sent up from all parts of the kingdom, there will be—we trust, there *ALWAYS must be*—a number of worthy, well meaning, independent gentlemen, who steer clear from extremes, and take their conviction and their conscience for guides. These it is not easy to delude; and certainly it is not possible to oppose. They may be surprised for a moment; but another moment rectifies their judgment, and they recover that steadiness which becomes them. Hence the advantage arising from more than one opportunity of discussing and considering a Parliamentary proposition.

So strongly has the Minister been conscious of this state of the National Representation, that he thought it necessary, on a late occasion, to take the opinion of a number of his friends, in private, on a subject concerning which he announced his intention to solicit Parliament. He

doubted of the acquiescence of the National Council with the meditated request. This shews plainly, that instead of being able to “carry any motion he pleases by means of an invincible majority,” he can only influence a certain number of confidential friends, and persuade a few more, on questions of important but dubious policy: This we say, the Minister felt: and by this feeling was led to consult the judgment of a number of gentlemen in private: he soon found that his proposal required much modification, and would, at the utmost, be supported only to a certain, moderate, and abated degree.

Sovereigns and crowns are no less subject to the power of time and accident, than the lowest peasant; and the nation has lately been taught the humbling lesson with no ordinary emphasis. It became necessary therefore, that every advantage should be taken of the remaining possibilities in the Royal Family, for ensuring an unquestionable descent of the highest National Office. The sons and the daughters of his Majesty, remaining unmarried, were naturally brought forward on this occasion, and a *proper* provision in case of marriage was the subject of deliberation. The question *what was proper?* became important: and connected with this the question of character; for all admitted that this provision was intended for dignity, not for prodigality; for personal and domestic splendour and services; not for profusion and abuse:—but, how had former income been administered?

One mean of judging on this was Character: the Parliament could judge by Character: the Minister's friends could judge by Character: the Minister himself could judge by Character: hence, say the hypercritical, B. might obtain what A. solicits in vain. Such is the force of character; and such the composition of a certain House of Parliament, “*as at present constituted.*”

In contemplation of a marriage, the income of the Duke of Clarence, it was proposed to Parliament, should be augmented 10,000*l.* *per ann.* an amendment was made, by substituting 6,000*l.* *per ann.* this amendment was carried, Ayes 195; Noes 184: majority against the minister's proposal, *nine*. The sum of 6,000*l.* was added to the income of the Duke of Cambridge, on occasion of his marriage with a Princess of Hesse: the same sum was granted to the Princess in case of her surviving the Duke. A motion for granting the same sum to the Duke of Cumberland, was negatived by 143 to 136: but the

same sum was granted to the Duchess, in case of her survivorship.

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Prince of Hesse Homberg, took place on Tuesday, April 7, with the usual formalities.

The reader will perceive, that the controul over the purse of the Nation has been exercised by the House of Commons, as it was foreseen that body would exercise it: and this naturally introduces the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement of the National Finances; commonly—or rather vulgarly—termed "*the Budget*"; a tinker's term originally; but adopted by the race of Politicians, and elevated into good company by the felicitous coincidence of the English Parliament, with that summit of politeness, the Court of the Tuilleries.

Poverty has been the order of the day, till it has established itself as a fashionable accomplishment: nothing is so conspicuous a mark of the *mauvais ton*, as an acknowledgement of want of acquaintance with this impulsive goddess. The higher circles have set the example; and the fashion has descended to their imitators in more humble stations. Can we wonder, then, that the Nation is poor, when all the nation is poor?—The Dutch, indeed, circulated a maxim long ago, "there is a pleasure in riches, which none but rich men know:" we must now reverse the proverb; for surely, we may infer from the *nem. con.* protestations of all ranks, that poverty has pleasures which none but the poor experience.

We proceed to adduce a

Summary of the Supplies and Ways and Means for 1818, as detailed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Granted for 1817.		SUPPLIES.	
3,412,373	Army (exclu. of troops in France) . . . . .	8,970,000	
7,596,022	Navy . . . . .	6,456,800	
1,270,696	Ordnance . . . . .	1,245,600	
1,795,000	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,720,000	
20,074,091	Total supplies . . . . .	18,392,400	
2,230,000	Interest on Ex. Bills 2,000,000		
	Sinking-fund on Do. 560,000		
		2,560,000	
22,304,091		20,952,400	
EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.			
Fortifications in the Netherlands £725,681 12 3			
(No provision is intended to be made for this sum, which is to be defrayed			

out of the pecuniary indemnities payable by France )

Spanish treaty . . . 400,000  
Deficiency of Ways & Means, 1817, 259,626

659,626

By repayment of unfunded debt . . . . . 15,932,062

£37,544,148

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

3,000,000 Annual duties . . . . . 3,000,000

Excise duties, continued 3,500,000

250,000 Lottery . . . . . 250,000

400,000 Old Stores . . . . . 250,000

1,500,000 { Arrears of property-tax received and not appropriated, or to be received before the 5th of April, 1819 } 250,000

Money remaining at the disposition of Parliament, in respect of sums paid into the Exchequer, by the Commissioners for the management of Commercial Exchequer Bills } 21,448

7,271,448

Subscription loan 3,000,000

By Excheq. Bill funded . . . . . 27,272,700

30,272,700

£37,544,148

This last item, the funding of Exchequer Bills, informs the reader, that, in spite of the nation's poverty, and its attendant blessings, there are plans in contemplation for removing at least a part of its debts, by management. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to fund a portion of the floating incumbrances, in a stock bearing interest *three and a half per cent.* which he promises shall *not be paid off for ten years to come.* These would be thought, in private life, not exactly the proper terms in which to recommend a loan; but public loans differ from private. Neither is this any great proof of the Chancellor's partiality for his new stock: it is a masked battery, which he plays off against the *five per cent.* stocks; which he has a right to redeem *at par*, when convenient. Now, supposing the market to maintain its present prices, and this new fund to find its relative value; the *five per cents.* will assume a station considerably *above par*; and the Chancellor, by borrowing at a lower rate of interest, may pay them off, and save the difference—say *one per cent.* on a *hundred*, or a *hundred and thirty millions.*

Poor as we are, there is so much fear of being paid at the full hundred, that the

five per cents. are considerably below the value they should bear, in proportion to the other stocks; while Exchequer Bills, which pay interest only two pence per day for 100l. are at a premium of from 18s. to 20s. After this, the most dim-sighted must confess, that politics are wheels within wheels.—Hence the maxim—*Nulla frons fides!* which the stock-exchange translators, it is reported, have somewhat quaintly done into English, “—this Chancellor of the Exchequer!”—and here again, are wheels within wheels; for they observe, with equal shrewdness and justice, that—when the market is cleared of Exchequer bills,—when the *fives* are annihilated, and the *fours* are endangered, perhaps have followed the *fives*, instead of having three hundred millions of stocks on the market, going and coming, fluctuating, vibrating, rising, falling, &c. &c. *de die in diem*, there will not remain above one-third of that sum disposable; and the most eminent of the house may close their accounts, and “go to grass.”

Surely this budget of news is honestly enough for one paper; and will afford matter of meditation for a tolerably long interval. We turn, therefore, to take a slight view of our neighbours; and then our Report will close.

We some time ago called the attention of our readers to the gradual rise of the stock of the Bank of France; which now is marked at the unprecedented price of more than 1,600 for 1,000 *franc* shares.—This could not be, if that nation were really so poverty-struck as some have affected to represent it. That poverty is fashionable, we have already reported; but, the shares of such an establishment could never rise to such a height, and continue rising, unless there were buyers at hand, who are acquainted with something besides poverty; and look forward to future advantage.

As the profits of this concern depend on the quantity of discounts it can execute, and the quantity of discounts depends on the confidence and activity of the mercantile world, we are of opinion that the increase of adventure is the moving impulse of this rise, and the increase of dependance on the continuance of peace, with the extension of credit, is the proximate cause of this pleasing effect.

There can be no doubt, also, but what the Bank, with its connexions, is sufficiently well informed on what affects the finances of the state; and the hope of seeing them restored to some kind of order, cannot but influence the persuasion and

the feelings of those who are constituents in this undertaking.

It is probable, therefore, that some credit is due to reports which indicate a considerable progress made in settling the proportionate indemnities to the Allied Powers.—Part of them may even be closed; as is affirmed,—though we do not venture to insure that; and the sum total to which the demands may be reduced, is possibly within reach of the sagacious. Supposing this to be moderate; and also supposing it to be put into a train of liquidation, preparatory to the departure of the allied troops—say, before next winter—the rise in the French funds to a height unprecedented, is natural enough. That country is rich in possibilities, and in talent: Buonaparte suppressed these: they may revive, and produce real wealth.

If France is rich in possibilities, Spain seems to be rich in impossibilities: We understand very little of her politics, in relation to her finances—in relation to her army—her navy—her colonies—her jurisprudence—or her religion. She has exerted herself to fit out a fleet, and an army:—we shall see the result. It will either make or mar her. If we guess rightly, she is not in condition to maintain a series of efforts—by which the success of one should be confirmed, and as it were, riveted, or by which the misfortunes of one may be speedily repaired, and therefore, not sensibly felt. The importance of this observation will certainly receive demonstration after a time.

It is never good policy to trust too much to Fortune: a little, perhaps, when it cannot be avoided, may be permitted; but, whoever depends on “his star,” will live to rue a dependance so transitory, so feeble, so delusive. We hinted, a month or two ago, at something very like an insult on Spanish pride, offered, by what Napoleon described, as “the vilest of civilized governments,”—he meant, the United States of North America,—in the case of taking forcible possession of Amelia Island:—the publication of a political correspondence between the official ministers of the two powers, has disclosed another evidence of the same disposition to domineer and bluster in the Rulers of the New World. America tells Spain, that having resolved that a certain part of her territory in the west, is American property—why, then it is American property: It shall not be called in question; no, that it shall not.—But, how came it yours?—How dare you ask that question, when we tell you, we have resolved it? A very pretty way this, of acquiring territory! precisely what formerly



would have been called a Drawcausir spirit:—"all this I do, because I dare." And Spain submits to this?—we cannot say. Spain, perhaps, temporizes; but this will be recollected when occasion serves. Spaniards have sometimes, exceedingly good memories.

Report affirms, that subsequent to the sale of her ships to Spain, Russia has been intent on preparing for sea, a squadron of men-of-war; said to be five ships and three frigates. The object, perhaps, will not surprise Europe: but, Europe may be the better for it; not omitting the Italian states, which, had they the spirit of men, and the virtue of patriotism, would help themselves, instead of bending to the earth as abject suppliants for undeserved protection.

*A-propos* of Italy—the Pope has made a promotion of Cardinals: this great news will strike the whole world with wonderful interest—with—in fact,—most thrilling sensations. We are in daily expectation that he will also have the goodness to make a few more *Saints*! We should like to be of the acquaintance of modern Saints: those who lived we know not how long ago, are so antiquated, so gone by, and so reverend with their long beards—but, can a Saint be sainted without a beard?—we rather think not: yet, as a proper subject for the profound casuistry of the Antiquaries to the Vatican and the Sacred College, we consent to this question being taken *ad referendum*. This, however, we must be allowed to remark *en passant*, that having had occasion lately to consult more than a hundred folio volumes of lives of Saints—the Bollandists, alone, are fifty-two—we found no exception to the general rule on this article. Alas! for modern innovations on "the human face divine!"

After the Pope the Turk:—but let the Arabian Prophet contemplate the fall of the Crescent. After the Turk, the Persian—but, the Persian disdains to come after the Turk:—after the Persian the Great Mogul—if there were one; and this brings us about to the British interests again. The war that has broke out with the Mahrattas, must either be crushed, by an overwhelming effort at once;—or the British power in India may stand a chance of being also taken *ad referendum*.

Then, there's the Hoppo at Canton, ah! he is no Saint—he has no beard: but he may be an obstinate fellow, notwithstanding that: we wish, however, he would mind his business, and let us mind our's,—or else we shall give such a portrait of his old ugly yellow face, as—but that also, at present, shall be taken *ad referendum*.

## Commercial Chronicle.

### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, April 20, 1812.*

There are few subjects, on which general report and language is more influenced by individual feelings, than Trade. If a man is, himself, doing well, and his business is brisk and profitable, he views every thing under the most favourable aspect, and describes the whole trade as lively and vigorous, because he feels his own advantage: while another, whose personal concerns are not so prosperous, sees every thing in mist and gloom, and all but despairs of doing any thing to good purpose.

And yet, perhaps, the general state of these Trades, respectively, may be the very reverse of what these individuals experience for the moment. The major part of those whose capitals are vested in the same line of business as the first, may be barely turning them to advantage, or making that interest of them, which every man who employs them in trade has a right to expect; while, on the other hand, that branch which is not found prosperous, at present, by one, may be found so by others, and by the generality of his brethren, may be pronounced both animated and profitable; and may afford a handsome remuneration to industry, address, information, and capital.

These reflections are drawn from the experience of the moment. We have recently heard the opinions—as it is our duty to hear all opinions—of persons, whose own personal situation has influenced the judgment with which they favoured us: inasmuch, that should we trust entirely to one, the present paper would be a compendium of melancholy and misfortune; whereas, should we repeat exclusively the sentiments of the other, there is nothing amiss to report; and if all is not gold and sunshine, it is comfortable, cheering, and excellent. Under these contradictions, we are obliged to generalize our ideas; to form the best judgment we can, on the whole; and to speak cautiously where we are not warranted by unanimous consent to pronounce without reserve.

We might press this idea somewhat closer; for we well know, that the appearance of the market of to-day, has no inconsiderable effect on the countenance of those who frequent it: nor is its power small in changing the features of extensive dealers from what they were, perhaps

no longer ago than yesterday. A piece of bad news just arrived—a change in the price of a commodity—a “*no thank ye, I believe I shall decline it,*” in a quarter on which dependance had been placed, or *vice versa*, produces inconceivable effect. But, these particular cases must not be allowed to give a colour to a general summary. Truth is seldom in extremes: the result of the whole may differ—and often does differ, essentially, from the feelings of any, who might be disposed to make his own experience a standard.

It must also enter into our consideration, that there are vast capitals embarked in those great Trading Companies which are established among us. These may be making great profits, while individuals do little more than “bring themselves home.” On the contrary, we have known individuals derive profits which they acknowledged, were “pretty well,” from those very articles by which great Trading Companies were losers. It is certain, that private merchants can conduct their affairs at a more economical rate than Companies which must maintain extensive establishments, and perhaps, too, preserve very costly places and appearances: and—not to include any of our own in the observation—it is certain, that many foreign Companies, though supported by all the influence and power of their Governments, have failed, where individual adventurers have made their fortunes.

If the most conspicuous of our own Trading Companies were properly before us—it might be our duty to speak of the greatest Monied Corporation in the world as obtaining wealth, which is its object, beyond any other known. With a laudable degree of diligence, secrecy, activity, and discrimination, the Bank has triumphed over every difficulty, and enjoyed a preponderating interest, throughout—not the mercantile public only,—but the Realm. It must not, however, be understood, that at this moment, this arises from the extent of its discounts; they *have been* so much more extensive than they *are*, that the comparison would hardly be believed. They are now great, when compared with the dealings of any foreign establishment; but we speak of differences known to their own officers, and calculations extant on their own Ledgers.

More exposed to reverses than the Bank, the India Company feels the inconvenience of holding the sovereignty over a distant country. We have, repeatedly, stated our views of this; and shall not now resume them. A war in India could sur-

prize nobody who has paid the smallest attention to hints dropped by a very well informed pen, in the course of our work. It cannot but occasion anxiety throughout the India connexion; and this, notwithstanding every reasonable hope and expectation that the conflict, though sharp, may be short.—But Fortune is such a fickle Goddess!!

In the mean while, we are glad to see that the principal commodities of India do not decrease in value;—not that we are ignorant that this may be attributed to more than one cause; but, we willingly indulge a confidence which inclines to the most favourable side on this occasion. The sale of INDIGO, which has closed to-day, has, on the whole, justified expectation. The finer sorts have certainly brought higher prices, by *three pence and six pence* per lb. than at the last sale; and if we may judge by the prices of certain quantities of good middling, that description has met with still greater acceptance; and has realized a still higher advance in proportion,—say nearly, or altogether, *six pence* per lb.

The ordinary sorts have done nothing more than maintain their prices; which, indeed, is little to be wondered at. The sale comprised nearly 8,000 chests; of which a considerable proportion was only nominally sold, owing to a rumour that the plantations in India had been unfortunate, and that only moderate crops could be expected. Our pages have repeated the information, that the quantity grown has been limited by agreement among the growers; and therefore no additional supply can ever be looked for from India, while that agreement lasts; but, in case of a diminished crop, the supply must be diminished, also.

Immediately at hand is a sale of 15,000 bags of Bengal COTTON, and nearly 3,000 bags of Surat. Cottons of the latter description have been much in request lately; and the prospect is, that this sale will prove to be extremely well timed. It is certain, the stock of Cotton, in London, speaking generally, is very limited; and though that cannot be said of the East India Article in particular, yet there is much probability that the scarcity of other kinds will have a favourable effect on what is now brought forward. It is will be sought after to supply a deficiency.

The Cotton Trade of London has been lately only moderately brisk, notwithstanding the well-known short supply in the hands of dealers. This has partly arisen from the price being held up, with something very like obstinacy. The hold-

ers want more, and still more: the consequence is, that the buyers are shy; and in the mean while the port of Liverpool is doing much business. The vicinity of that town to our great manufactories proves of essential importance to it; and while the demand is steady at Manchester, &c. the seat of the Cotton Trade will be steady also. Speculation has been somewhat busy there;—consequently, vicissitudes must be expected.

We hinted in our last report that the quantity of SUGAR in the warehouses was rapidly decreasing; and that there were those who anticipated an exhaustion before a fresh supply could reach us. This notion was not altogether unfounded; but intelligence has arrived, that a part of the supply may be expected sooner than usual. Under the apprehension that this may prove a considerable quantity, the holders are now desirous to dispose of what they lately refused very good offers for. They have even submitted to some depression in the price; and have turned the scale in favour of the buyer from one shilling per cwt. to upwards, in his favour. This has rendered the market extremely heavy, and sales are with difficulty accomplished. The prevalence of easterly winds, however, retards the arrival of such vessels, supposing them to be forward in their voyage; and while these continue, the buyers will have no other resource than the old stock. In the mean while the refiners must be working; and for this purpose they must purchase; for it is very well known that they have no abundant supply on their hands. Could they lower their prices a few shillings, much business would be done; there are considerable orders in town, and much of them for shipping; but the prices at which they are commissioned, being below the average of the market, the holders of these orders have had, as yet, no fair opportunity of executing them.

Such is the prospect of British Sugars: Foreign Sugars have been but little enquired after; their prices have experienced little or no fluctuation.

COFFEE supports its price; which is saying much; the demand indeed is not very brisk, but the holders maintain their valuation for a good commodity. Report has announced the destruction of a considerable quantity by fire at Liverpool, but the extent of the loss, is thought by the best informed to have been much exaggerated: and there is no likelihood that the quantity contained in any single warehouse, if consumed, is sufficiently extensive to affect the market, such is the amount of the aggregate stock in the kingdom;

—however distressing such loss might prove to the individual.

The currency, at this moment attached to Rums, is rather on the decline, if any thing, but the quality controuls the price; taking the whole of what has been brought to sale, the decline is from 1d. to 2d. per gallon; which has induced some holders to suspend their sales. The market is certainly heavy.

The market for BRANDY is not less heavy than that for Rum; perhaps even it is more so: if sales must be made, a depression must be submitted to; and this, in some instances is considerable, according to circumstances.

GENEVA is also declining; and is not thought likely to revive.

WINES in general look forward to a reduction; this has been partly produced by considerable quantities being offered at a very low price, for shipping, by the Royal Oporto Wine Company; which circumstance has affected other Wines. In consequence, the difficulty of disposing of wines at former prices is greatly increased: and indeed the expectation must not be indulged. On the whole, the prospect is that of lower prices: the Company having offered for £57. and £42., what the English houses had marked at £46. and £60.

How far this may affect the British Wine Colony, now rising, at the Cape of Good Hope, we cannot undertake to predict. The article imported from thence bears a fair price in the market, if the quality be good (for the first quality say £26. and upwards) but it must at the same time be acknowledged, that the parcels differ much in goodness, and that some are inferior. This will, no doubt, always be the case in some measure, from all countries; but more especially from a country which has but recently directed its attention to the raising of a commodity. The exportation is new, though the home consumption is not: and to this must be added the consideration of a long sea voyage, with its incidents and accidents, which all wines will not well bear.

The same easterly winds which are repulsive to vessels from the West Indies, are favourable to those from the north. TALLOW maintains its price from its scarcity; but the trade is heavy, from the advance of spring; from the disposition to look forward for supplies, and from the generally diminished consumption. The low prices to which Whale Oil had declined from its former height, have tempted purchasers; and the article, though far enough from brisk, is nevertheless advancing. Speculation is also busy in conjecturing the price

at which that expected in the present season may be contracted for. It is true, the fish are not yet caught; nay, the ships are not arrived which are to catch them: no matter; mercantile anticipation reckons on a certain supply; and ventures an estimate, or a proposal, or even cash down, in part, on the persuasion that the luck of this season will bear some ratio to the luck of past seasons; it is but a chance in a lottery—and who knows whether prize or blank?

TOBACCO has experienced little alteration; and perhaps will experience little, till it known at whose expense the Prussian troops will light their pipes throughout the year: while speculation is busy about the Army of Occupation, contracts for this article must of necessity continue in abeyance.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—On all the cold lands a great change has lately taken place in the Wheats; they now appear to waste very much, and their colour is very bad. Warm weather is much wanted. The spring sowing is still unusually backward; many people have scarcely made a beginning; and of those who attempted that process earlier, the ground was in a very ordinary condition for the reception of the seed. Plants of Beans and Peas that are already above ground, look well. Store Pigs are something lower; all other kinds of stock at increasing prices.

*Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attornies.*

#### BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Mar. 24.

John Parsons, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Fleming T. Liverpool, linen draper. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.  
Harvey W. Houndsditch, coppersmith. *Sols.* Walton and Co. Basinghall street.  
Johnson A. Manchester, silk mercer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford court.  
Peacock J. H. Burwell, Cambridge, merchant. *Sols.* Pickering and Co. Staple inn.  
Pratt J. Brook's place, Kennington, surgeon. *Sols.* Edwards and Son, Castle street, Holborn.  
Willion G. Ironmonger's lane, merchant. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.

#### CERTIFICATES, Apr. 11.

W. P. Beckett, Wakefield, Yorkshire, linen draper. *J.* Elliott, Bristol, corn factor. *T.* Griffin, Pedlar's acre, Surrey, timber merchant. *W.* Sedgwick, Liverpool, merchant. *P.* Stinton, Bristol, victualler. *S.* Tomkins, Plymouth, draper.

#### BANKRUPTS, Mar. 28.

Garside R. Stockport, cotton spinner. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville street, Holborn.

Elwell W. Birmingham, chemist. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.  
Miles J. Uxbridge, truss maker. *Sols.* Rudall and Co. Barnard's inn.  
Bishop T. Throgmorton street, merchant. *Sol.* Hold, Threadneedle street.  
Towse W. Workingham. *Sols.* Edward and Co. Lamb's Conduit street.  
Procter J. and J. Besser, cloth factors, Steyning-lane. *Sol.* Taylor, Clement's inn.

#### CERTIFICATES, Apr. 18.

E. Adamson, Liverpool, tobacconist. *T.* Archer, Lombard street, boot maker. *N.* Hay, Nicholas lane, merchant. *G.* Hinton and Co. Bristol, chymists. *J.* Jackson, Middleton, Norfolk, merchant.

#### BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Mar. 31.

J. Miller, Regent's terrace, King's road, Chelsea, merchant.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Bowdige J. Axminster, baker. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New inn.  
Bull J. Bristol, victualler. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's inn square.  
Cholders R. George street, Oxford street, victualler. *Sol.* Parnell, Church street, Spital-fields.  
Coles C. Fleet street, stationer. *Sol.* Beverley, Temple.  
Padgett W. Vauxhall, grocer. *Sol.* Edis, Broad street buildings.  
Watson M. A. Fareham, Southampton, mercer. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New inn.  
West J. C. Bristol, broker. *Sol.* Allen, Clifford's inn.

#### CERTIFICATES, Apr. 21.

T. Champion, West Ham Abbey, Essex, farmer. *W.* Mathieson and Co. Bishopsgate st. without, tailors. *T.* Philp, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, innholder. *H.* Stanley and Co. Lower Thames street, ironmongers. *W.* Turner, Burton, Yorkshire, merchant. *J.* Ward, Milton Abbott, Devonshire, jobber. *J.* Ware, Gravesend, grocer.

#### BANKRUPTS, Apr. 4.

Atkinson J. Aldgate High street, butcher. *Sol.* Baddeley, Lemon street, Goodman's fields.  
Bell W. Tottenham court road, linen draper. *Sol.* Niblett, Cheapside.  
Berry J. Fleet street, tailor. *Sol.* Deykes, Thavies inn.  
Lawrence W. Old street road, victualler. *Sols.* Vandorcome and Co. Bush lane.  
Mabson R. Knightsbridge, baker. *Sol.* Shuter, Millbank street.  
Osbourne C. Billiter square, merchant. *Sol.* Holt, Threadneedle street.  
Reid E. and Co. Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, linen draper. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford court.  
Robinson J. St. Mary hill, insurance broker. *Sols.* Hellyer Temple.  
Russel James, Hornsey road, stationer. *Sols.* Russell and Son, Crown court, Aldersgate street.  
Stephens Henry, Penryn, Cornwall, merchant. *Sols.* Crowder and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.  
Stubbs John, Haxley, Lincoln, victualler. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.  
Wilcocks E. Aldersgate street, merchant. *Sols.* Tomlinson and Co. Caphal court.

## CERTIFICATES, Apr. 25.

T. Ansell, White hart yard, Little Wild st. livery stable keeper. W. Baylis, Dedbury, Herefordshire, baker. J. Child, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, upholsterer. S. Hurry, Angel court, Throgmorton street, broker. S. Jones, Peterchurch, Hereford, grocer. J. Polley, Thayer street, Manchester square, linen-furniture dealer. G. Price, Threadneedle street, hardwareman. G. Strong, Exeter, ironmonger. R. Sutton, Hampton Wick, linen draper. W. H. Tanner, Strand, umbrella manufacturer. J. Wash, Tollesbury, Essex, mariner. M. White, Lowdham, Nottinghamshire, bleacher.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Apr. 7.

Walker Charles, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, stationer.

## BANKRUPTS.

Biggs G. Holborn bridge, silversmith. Sol. Tucker, Bartlett's buildings.  
Hardwick Thomas, Lutterworth, Leicester, corn factor. Sol. Jeyes, Chancery lane.  
Horabin R. Bolton-en-le-Moors, Lancaster, hatter. Sols. Milne and Co. Temple.  
Payne H. H. Strood, brewer. Sol. Bowman, Everett street, Russel square.  
Penfold R. Lower road, Deptford, victualler. Sol. Pearson, Temple.  
Smith C and Co. Southampton row, Russel square, grocers. Sols. Draper and Co. Exchange buildings.  
Wilmot S. R. Bristol, brewer. Sols. Lambert and Co. Gray's inn square.

## CERTIFICATES, Apr. 28.

R. Cross, Abingdon, victualler. T. Fearney, Portsmouth, slopseller. R. Feather, Hare st, Romford, Essex, carpenter. J. Harrison, Leeds, merchant. W. Hewens, Hinckley, Leicestershire, mercer.

## BANKRUPTS, Apr. 11

Agg T. Water lane, Fleet street, printer. Sol. Devey, Dorset street.  
Ball G. M. Great Spring street, Shadwell, Auctioneer. Sol. West, Red Lion street, Wapping.  
Cole R. King street, Holborn, coach maker. Sol. Langley, Charlotte street, Bedford square.  
Coles C. and Co. Fleet street, stationers. Sol. Lowden, Clements inn.  
Cuthbert Robert, Aldbrough, York, miller. Sol. Knowles, New inn.  
Duckworth E. Manchester, liquor merchant. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.  
Gill John, Mill Pleasant, Stoke Damerell, Devon, rope maker. Sol. Alexander, Carey street.  
Hart W. Newport, schoolmaster. Sol. Hindmarsh, Jewin street, Cripple gate.  
Hayes F. Waverton, Lancaster, innkeeper. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.  
Henderson J. Quebec, merchant. Sol. Atcheson, Great Winchester street.  
Liddiard T. Chiswell street, plumber. Sol. Mawley, Adam's place, Borough.  
Mackay E. King street, Greenwich, victualler. Sol. Sater, Greenwich.  
Martin T. and Co. Bristol, linen drapers. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.  
Page G. Cranbourne street, silk mercer. Sol. Adams, Old Jewry.  
Sandwell R. B. Deal, grocer. Sols. Bell and Co. Bow Church yard.

Scholes R. Huddersfield, York, corn merchant. Sol. Walker, Lincoln's inn fields.

Sheppard W. Bristol, bookseller. Sol. Evans, Hatton Garden.

Walton B. Birmingham, merchant. Sols. Edmund's, Lincoln's inn.

Walter S. E. Madeley, Salop, printer. Sols. Russen and Co. Crown Court, Aldersgate street.

West J. Abbey Green, near Leek, Stafford, corn dealer. Sol. Cook, Woodbridge house, Clerkenwell.

Willie J. Kingston upon Hull, brewer. Sols. Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate street, within.

## CERTIFICATES, May. 2.

J. V. Bridgman, Tavistock, Devonshire, scrivener. T. Bright, Westbury upon Severn, Gloucestershire, corn dealer. J. Clements, Newport, shopkeeper. C. Cliffe, Commercial road, victualler. P. E. Duveluz, Size lane, merchant. J. Everitt and Co. Westminster road, Surry, stable keeper. J. Hester, Rochester road, Tothill fields, brick maker. E. Needham, St. Mary Axe, Lond. P. M. Powell, Hastings, Sussex, bookseller. E. Thompson, Ferryhill, Durham, farmer.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Apr. 14.

Proctor W. Sheffield, optician.  
Proctor G. Birmingham, optician.

## BANKRUPTS.

Butler J. Prescott, Lancaster, nurseryman. Sols. Reardon and Co. Corbet court, Gracechurch street.  
Daulby D. and Co. Manchester, Coal merchant. Sols. Appleby and Co. Gray's inn square.  
Dowgill B. Great Woodhouse Carr, Leeds, stone mason. Sol. Robinson, Essex street, Strand.  
Firth John and Co. Dewsbury, York, clothiers. Sols. Fisher and Co. Holborn.  
Fletcher B. Deptford, linen draper. Sol. Concanon, Great Suffolk street, Southwark.  
Hardwick P. Westbury, Somerset, innholder. Sols. Dyne and Son, Lincoln's inn fields.  
Howard R. Stockport, manufacturer. Sols. Wright and Co. Temple.  
Illingworth A. Philpot lane, wine merchant. Sol. Blandford, Burton st. Berkeley square.  
Land E. Warwick row, Blackfriars road, baker. Sol. Child, King street, Southwark.  
Leach H. and Co. Bristol, linen drapers. Sols. Lambert and Co. Gray's inn square.  
Lockwood J. Stephen street, St. Pancras, chair-maker. Sol. Hamilton, Berwick street, Soho.  
Lowe A. C. Tokenhouse yard, merchant. Sol. Brough, Sou. Molton street.  
Ramscar M. Pancras lane, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. Sols. Milne and Co. Temple.  
Sandbach John, Woolwich, currier. Sol. Sandam, Slade's place, Deptford.  
Southee G. Canterbury, grocer. Sol. Lindsay, St. Thomas's street, Southwark.  
Still J. otherwise J. Warriner, Bristol, brass founder. Sols. Vizard and Co. Lincoln's inn fields.  
Welch John, Great Yarmouth, haberdasher. Sol. Nelson, Bernard's inn.

## CERTIFICATES, May 5.

J. Baker, Bath, tailor. J. A. Brewer, Bath, printer. C. Brown, Panton st. Hay market, jeweller. S. V. Gore, Bishopsgate st. Lond. haberdasher. J. Stuart, Bishopsgate street, London, saddler. W. Vincent and Co. Newbury, Berkshire, bankers.



## BANKRUPTS.

Beauchamp R. Coventry street, lace dealer. *Sol.* Wilde, Warwick square.  
 Burnett A. Lisle street, Westminster, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Allen, Carlisle street, Soho.  
 Cave T. Hindley, Lancaster, d and c. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.  
 Croucher J. H. Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, spirit merchant. *Sol.* Graham, Barnard's inn.  
 Frost J. Grange road, Bermondsey, victualler. *Sol.* Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row.  
 Hack T. Bear garden, Southwark, anchor smith. *Sols.* Clutton and Co. High street, Southwark.  
 Miles J. High Holborn, linen draper. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Parish J. East Teignmouth, Devon, musical instrument maker. *Sols.* Collett and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Peak J. Newcastle-under-lyne, merchant. *Sol.* Wilson, Temple.  
 Powell F. Leominster, Hereford, butcher. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Robinson C. Spalding, Lincoln, d and c. *Sols.* Gaunt and Co. Lamb's Conduit street.  
 Sage J. and Co. Maidstone, millers. *Sol.* Benton, Union street, Southwark.  
 Willars T. Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, ironmonger. *Sols.* Mahew and Co. Chancery lane.

## CERTIFICATES, May 9.

S. Allwright, Shoreditch, haberdasher. J. and E. Bernoulli, Jefferies square, St. Mary Axe, merchants. E. Grace, Seaton College, Northumberland, merchants. J. Higgs, Northall, Middlesex. D. Hockly and Co. Brook street, Holborn, working goldsmiths. W. Horn, Queen street, Limehouse, sail maker. J. Houlding, Liverpool, cotton broker. J. Jones, Billingsley, Herefordshire, corn dealer. W. Manderson, Woolwich, dealer in glass. J. O. Parr, Liverpool, merchant. J. Parsons, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. T. Plackett, Breaston, Derbyshire, butcher. S. Simister, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist and web. J. Watkin, Newark-upon-Trent, painter.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Apr. 21.

Hinscliff John, Lightcliffe, Hipperholme cum Brighouse, Halifax.  
 Walsh James, Halifax, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

Davenport S. Egham, Surrey, brewer. *Sol.* Shepherd, Hyde street, Bloomsbury.  
 Forster P. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Humphreys J. Talbot court, Gracechurch street, tailor. *Sol.* Lang, America square.  
 Osborne W. parish of Scolcoates, York, merchant. *Sols.* Langhill and Co. Grays inn square.  
 Powell J. Bristol, broker. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Grays inn square.  
 Rains J. S. Wapping wall, merchant. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall street.  
 Southan John, Birmingham, baker. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Tett P. Seaton, Rutland, sheep jobber. *Sol.* O'Brien, Temple.

## CERTIFICATES, May 13.

F. Burgess, Leicester, hosier. W. H. Cox, Broad street, Lond. warehouseman. W. Haigh,

Barnsley, Yorkshire, grocer. W. and W. Lloyd, Lower Thames street, slopsellers. J. Mercer, Graystoneley, Lancashire, lime burner. J. Morgan, Taunton, Somersetshire, linen draper. T. Pilsbury, Lawrence lane, Chelsea, tailor. P. Privett, Bighton, Southampton, maltster. W. Rigby, Liverpool, corn factor. S. and A. Sunderland, Barnoldswick, Yorkshire, corn dealers. W. Walters, Wapping, Scotch factor. J. Warner and J. Lord, Derby, ironmongers. D. Whitmore, Hurdfield, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Apr. 25.

S. Spyer, Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

Thackray T. and Co. Greenwich, linen drapers. *Sols.* Sudlow and Co. Monument yard.  
 Siepi L. Haymarket, jeweller. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Lachlan J. Great Alie street, Goodman's fields. *Sols.* Dennet and Co. King's arms yard, Coleman street.  
 Williams L. Cursitor street, colourman. *Sol.* Humphries, London Bridge-foot, Southwark.  
 Smith J. Bristol, coach proprietor. *Sol.* King, Sergeant's inn.  
 Sargent G. Hastings, ship owner. *Sol.* Clarke, Circus, Minorities.  
 Poolman J. H. Precinct of St. Catherine's, merchant. *Sols.* Templer and Co. Burr street, East Smithfield.  
 James J. Bristol, grocer. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's inn square.  
 Waie E. Sheephead, Leicestershire, baker. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's inn.  
 Jackson J. Leeds, merchant. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's inn square.  
 Nicoll E. Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, wine merchant. *Sol.* Martindale, Gray's inn square.  
 Gregory J. Salford, Lancashire, victualler. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.  
 Le Plaistrier I. Minorities, watch maker. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Batley C. Red Lion and Spread Eagle yard, Whitechapel, stable keeper. *Sol.* Gray, Tyson place, Kingsland road.  
 Oldacres W. Lea Grange, Leicestershire, farmer. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New inn.  
 Pritchard J. Battle bridge, varnish manufacturer. *Sol.* Toulmin, Carmarthen street, Tottenham court road.  
 Bishop C. High street, Southwark, linen draper. *Sol.* Wright, Upper Thames street.  
 Dennis R. Bardney, Lincolnshire, blacksmith. *Sol.* Spencer, Belvedere place, Borough road.  
 Gooch J. B. Warnford court, Throgmorton street, merchant. *Sol.* Mount, Tokenhouse yard.

## CERTIFICATES, May 16.

W. Brown, Milford, Pembrokeshire, sailmaker. J. Ridler, Worcester, dealer. J. Davies, Llansaintfrail, Denbighshire, spirit dealer. T. Goodyear, Aldersgate street, straw hat manufacturer. R. Adnam, jun. Leckhamptead, Berkshire, farmer. R. Wardell, Brighthelmston, livery stable keeper. C. C. Cracklow, White Lion street, Spitalfields, marble merchant. J. Brown, King's Arms buildings, army clothier. J. F. Burge, Wood street, Cheapside, hosiers. J. Wigner, Harwich, sail maker. T. Porter, Longtown, Cumberland, innkeeper. T. Davies, jun. Chorton, Cheshire, farmer.

## PRICES CURRENT, April 20, 1817.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt	2	16	0	to	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	4	0	0	0	0
Barilla	1	11	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	11	0	0	12	0
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	12	10	0	15	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	6	6	0	0	0
Coffee, fine bond .. cwt.	5	13	0	0	0	0
Ditto ordinary	5	0	0	5	6	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	11	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	7	0	1	10
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Currents, Zant. .... cwt.	5	8	0	5	10	0
Elephants' Teeth	22	0	0	26	0	0
Scrivelloes	25	0	0	30	0	0
Flax, Riga	0	0	0	83	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	0	0	0	68	0	0
Galls, Turkey	12	0	0	13	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	6	0	3	7
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0	11	0	0
Hemp, Riga, .. ton	0	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	49	0	0	50	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	10	6	0	11	6
Ditto East-India	0	7	0	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	13	0	0	14	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	21	10	0	22	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	18	0	0	19	0	0
Lead in pigs .. fod	0	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto red .. ton	0	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto white .. ton	38	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood .. ton	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	6	0	0	7	0	0
Mahogany .. ft.	0	1	6	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca, .24 gal.	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest	2	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	41	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	100	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	12	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .. cwt.	0	0	0	5	10	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	10	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	6	0	3	6
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	10	0	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	3	0	2	7	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	3	9	0	4	0	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto	1	18	0	2	12	0
Tallow, Russia, white	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto .. yellow	3	17	0	4	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	0	0	1	2	0
Tin in blocks .. cwt.	4	17	6	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Virginia	0	0	2	0	0	10
Wax, Guinea .. cwt.	9	0	0	9	9	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	70	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe	40	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	42	0	0
Ditto Madeira	60	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry .. butt	22	0	0	56	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	55	0	0

## Fire-Office Shares, &amp;c. April 20.

Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield .... Div. 5l.	102	—	—	—
Coventry .... (Div. 44l.)	960	—	—	—
Croydon .....	5	10	—	—
Crinan .....	2	2	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 2l.)	64	—	—	—
Grand Junction ... (Div. 6l.)	230	—	—	—
Grand Surry .....	65	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 5l.	100	—	—	—
Huddersfield .....	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon .....	24	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div 10l.)	250	—	255	—
Lancaster .....	20	—	—	—
Oxford .....	615	—	—	—
Peakforest .....	63	—	—	—
Stratford & Avon .....	10	—	—	—
Thames and Medway .....	30	—	—	—
Docks.				
Commercial .... Div. 5l.	75	—	—	—
East India .....	170	—	—	—
London .....	83	—	—	—
West India .... Div 10l.	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—

## Insurance Companies.

Albion .....	500 sh. .£50 pd.	50	—	—
County .....	—	—	—	—
Eagle .....	50 5pd.	2	5	—
Globe .....	Div. 6l.	130	—	—
Hope .....	50 5pd.	3	17	6
Imperial .....	500 50pd.	82	—	—
London Fire .....	27	—	—	—
London Ship .....	22	—	—	—
Royal Exchange .. Div. 10.	260	—	—	—
Rock .....	20..2pd.	4	14	6
Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd.	27	—	—	—

## Water Works.

Grand Junction .....	54	—	—	—
London Bridge ... Div. 3l. 10s	52	10	60	—
Manchester and Salford	42	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington 50l	10	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6.	35	—	—	—
South London .....	17	—	—	—
West Middlesex ... 100	38	—	—	—

## Bridges.

Southwark .....	60	—	—	—
Waterloo .....	12	10	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	40	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	29	10	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds 97 pd	98	—	—	—

## Literary Institutions.

London, 75 gs.	50	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	12	12	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	9	10	—	—

## Mines.

British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—
Beeralstone Lead and Silver.	35	—	—	—
Butspill .....	10pd.	—	—	—
Great Hewas ... 15 pd	38	10	—	—

## Roads.

Highgate Archway .....	6	10	—	—
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## Miscellaneous.

Auction Mart .....	24	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds.	107	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12.	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	34	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. .. 14 pd.	1	19	—	—
East London .. 100l. sh.	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	70	—	—	—

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock	Noon	10 o'clock	Height of	Barome.	Dryness
	Morning		Night	Baromet.	Inches.	by Leslie's
						Hygrom.
Mar. 21	40	50	41	29.85	19	Showry
22	40	47	49	.60	0	Stormy
23	47	50	40	.40	0	Stormy
24	40	49	38	.65	14	Hail St.
25	42	50	40	.51	22	Stormy
26	40	43	38	.15	0	Rain
27	40	47	39	30.05	36	Fair
28	38	47	40	.20	30	Cloudy
29	42	53	37	.10	42	Fair
30	39	55	40	.11	39	Fair
31	40	49	41	.22	30	Slt. Sh.
April 1	42	48	40	.13	36	Fair
2	40	47	39	.17	39	Fair
3	39	48	39	.20	47	Fair
4	38	46	40	.29	46	Fair
5	47	53	46	29.78	40	Fair
6	48	54	44	.32	33	Cloudy
7	44	43	43	.50	0	Rain
8	55	55	50	.40	0	Rain
9	54	57	47	.28	36	Stormy
10	47	55	45	.40	0	Showry
11	43	43	39	.42	0	Rain
12	39	45	38	.88	26	Hail St
13	43	50	43	.80	37	Fair
14	39	54	44	.62	46	Fair
15	43	55	43	.58	47	Fair
16	46	55	42	.29	48	Fair
17	44	53	43	.30	50	Fair
18	43	51	38	.39	51	Fair
19	40	47	40	.70	49	Fair
20	39	49	43	.70	39	Cloudy

## London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d.  
 Africa, 2gs.  
 Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.  
 American States, 30s. to 35s.  
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s. to 30s.  
 Brazils, 2gs.  
 Hamburgh, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.  
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 25s. to 30s.  
 Canada, 2gs.  
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.  
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 2gs.  
 East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.  
 ——— out and home, 7gs.  
 France, 15s. 9d. to 20s.  
 Gibraltar, 25s. to 30s.  
 Gottenburgh, 20s.  
 Greenland, out and home, gs.  
 Holland, 15s. 9d. to 20s.  
 Honduras, &c. 2gs.  
 Jamaica, 35s.  
 Leeward Islands, 25s.  
 Madeira, 25s. to 30s.  
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 35s.  
 Malaga, 30s. to 2gs.  
 Newfoundland, 1½gs.  
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15s. 9d.  
 River Plate, 2½gs.  
 Southern Fishery, out and home, 10gs.  
 Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 20s.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. .... 4s. 4d  
 The Half ditto ditto 8 11 ..... 2 2  
 The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5 ..... 1 1  
 The half ditto ditto 2 2½ ..... 0 6½

## POTATOES.

Kidney..... 8 0 0 Ox Nobles .. 7 0 0  
 Champions .. 7 0 0 Apple ..... 7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

## MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1818.					
Mar. 27 ..	4 8	6 6	7 0	6 6	9 0
April 5 ..	4 8	6 6	7 6	6 6	8 0
12 ..	4 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	9 0
19 ..	4 8	6 0	6 6	6 6	8 0

## SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs... 108s  
 Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. .... 121s  
 Loaves, fine..... 121s  
 Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs..... 115s

## COTTON TWIST.

April 19. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 3s. 5d.  
 ————— No. 120 6s. 7d.  
 ————— 2d quality, No. 40 2s. 10d.  
 Discount—25 to 40 per cent.

## COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Mar. 27. ..	35s 6d to 38 0	35s 6d to 44 6
April 5 ..	37s 0	40 6
12 ..	00s 0	00s 0d
19 ..	00s 0	00 0

## LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21 Calf Skins 30 to  
 Dressing Hides .. 21 45lb. per doz. 27  
 Crop hides for cut. 21 Ditto 50 to 70... —  
 Flat Ordinary .. 16 Seals, Large.... 100  
 SOAP; yellow, 102s.; mottled 112s.; curd 116  
 CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 6d.; moulds 12s. 0d.

## Course of Exchange.

	Bilboa	40	Palermo, per oz	130d.
Amsterdam, us.	37	Leghorna	15	
Ditto at sight	36-6	Genoa	47½	
Rotterdam	11-8	Venice,	24 70	
Hamb. us. 2½	34-3	Naples	43½	
Altona us. 2	34-4	Lisbon	58½	
Paris, 3d. d.	24-20	Oporto	58½	
Ditto, 2 us.	24-40	Rio Janeiro	66½	
Madrid	40	Dublin	9½	
Cadiz,	39½	Cork	9½	

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

## HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mar. 19..	5 10 0	2 12 0	6 10 0
26 ..	5 15 0	3 0 0	6 10 0
April 5..	6 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0
12..	6 6 1	3 2 0	7 7 0

## Daily Price of STOCKS, from 23rd March, to 21st of April, 1818.

1818.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto An- nuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
Mar.														
23	East	er Monday.												
24	East	er Tuesday.												
25	—	—	77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	17p	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
26	—	—	77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	17p	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
27	—	—	77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	83	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17p	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
28	—	—	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	17p	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
30	—	—	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	83	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17p	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
31	—	—	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	19p	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
April														
1	—	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	21p	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
2	—	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
3	—	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	105 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	93	—	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
4	—	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	23p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
6	285	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	98	—	24p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
7	285	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	207-16	—	—	—	98	—	23p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
8	285	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	97	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
9	285	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	238 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96	—	23p	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	239	93	—	20p	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
11	284	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 7-16	—	—	238	94	—	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
13	—	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	96	—	22p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
14	284	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	238	97	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23p	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
15	—	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	100	—	28p	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
16	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 9-16	—	—	237 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100	—	22p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
17	286	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 9-16	80	—	237	101	—	23p	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
18	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 9-10	—	—	—	98	—	22p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
20	284	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	87	—	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
21	283	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	20 7-16	—	—	—	98	90	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

## IRISH FUNDS.

Mar.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 per ct.	Government Stock, 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per ct.	Government De- benture 4 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
28	264	—	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	105 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—
30	264	—	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	105 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—
April	14	266	83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT PHILADELPHIA.		
	Apr. 10	14	20.	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	6.
Bank Shares .....	—	—	—	140	143	143
7 per cent. ....	110 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	110 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	110 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	110	110	110
Old 6 per cent. ....	—	—	—	par	par	par
New 6 per cent. ....	103	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
3 per cent. ....	71	71	71	71	71	71

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

Prices of the  
FRENCH FUNDS,  
From Mar. 20, to  
Apr. 17

1818	5 per Cent. consols.	Bank Actions.
Mar.		
20	67 45	1595 —
23	67 45	1597 50
26	65 90	1585 —
30	65 90	1600 —
April		
2	66 15	1590 —
6	67 —	1605 —
9	67 —	1605 —
11	67 10	1595 —
14	67 10	1600 —
17	67 45	1630 —